

THE EAST WHEEL SHEPHERD'S AND ROSE UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £30,000, in 30,000 Shares of £1 each, fully paid up.
Payable—10s. per share on application, and 10s. on allotment.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit to be returned.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.
No person's liability can exceed £1 per share.

Under the provisions of the Articles of Association, members who have fully paid up their shares are entitled, by the Companies Act, 1867, to have issued to them Share Warrants to Bearer, whereby the delay, trouble, and expense of ordinary transfers are avoided.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE CHARLES STEWART, Esq., Iron Merchant, Liverpool; and Brierley Hill Ironworks, Staffordshire.
FRED. RENDELL, Esq., Corn Merchant and Miller, Manchester; Beach House, Etchells, Cheshire.
JOHN HOCKING, Jun., Esq., Engineer, Redruth, Cornwall.
ALEX. BURNES ANDERSON, Esq., Worsley House, Prince's Park, Liverpool.
W. PAGE CARDOZO, Esq., Camborne, Cornwall.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.
Captain JOHN TONKIN, of Pool, Camborne, Cornwall.

BANKERS.
Messrs. WILLIAMS AND CO., Miners' Bank, Truro.

SOLICITOR.
JOHN SEYMOUR FOWLER, Esq., Liverpool.

SECRETARY.
Mr. EDWARD WILLIAM THOMAS.

AUDITORS.
(To be elected by the Shareholders.)

REGISTERED OFFICES.
CENTRAL CHAMBERS, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working an extensive mining property, being part of the Cargill Manor Estate, in the parish of Newlyn East, in the County of Cornwall, and which is held under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England and Wales, at a royalty of 1-18th of the selling price of the minerals.

The property in question is nearly a mile in length, and about the same in width, having a run of about 800 fathoms on the course of the lodes, and is situated in the richest lead mining district in the County of Cornwall.

The position of the company's mine is all that can be desired, lying as it does between and in immediate proximity to two of the most lucrative and productive lead mines that have been worked in that county.

On reference to the Geological Ordnance Survey Map of the district, it will be seen that the east and west lode is there laid down by the Government Surveyors as intersecting the entire set, and a long north and south lode is there also shown, which has been proved to run into the property.

On the eastern side it joins the well-known productive East Wheel Rose Mine, which has returned £274,000 in dividends, and on the western side it joins the equally well-known mine called The Old Shepherd's Mine, which has returned £200,000 in dividends. On the south it is bounded by and immediately adjoins the Cargill Mine, which has made a profit of £15,000.

The East Wheel Shepherd's and Rose Mine was some years since worked under the name of Whisk Constance, and several thousand pounds were expended in driving levels, sinking shafts, &c., from which lead was raised and sold; but a dispute having arisen concerning the ownership of the property, litigation ensued, during which the mine was stopped. Upon a settlement of the dispute the property ultimately became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, from whom the present company derive their title, which is, consequently, a Government one, and indisputable.

The east and west lodes which proved so rich in silver-lead in the Old Shepherd's and East Wheel Rose Mines are known to pass through the entire width of this set—that is, for a distance of nearly 800 fms. The lodes are in the same channel of ground as that which in the above-mentioned two mines gave such very large deposits of lead, and there is every probability they will be found equally productive in this mine. In the first three months from the adit, while driving it, and from the backs, £100 worth of lead was got and sold, which, at the present price, would realise more than £2000.

An engine-shaft has been sunk to the depth of 95 fms. from the surface, being 60 fms. below the adit, and in the former workings large quantities of lead were raised and sold from this part of the mine alone. The adit level, which is about 35 fms. below the surface, has been driven west on one of the east and west lodes for a distance of about 300 fms. in length, and several shafts have also been sunk on its course. This level was driven for the purpose of intersecting some north and south lodes known to be running parallel with the Old Shepherd's lodes, and just as the mine was on the point of being closed, a large north and south lode was actually discovered, and it was at the intersection of a similar lode in East Wheel Rose Mine that the rich course of lead ore, which yielded such large profits, was met with.

The directors recommend a careful perusal of the reports of Captains J. Grose, Richard Pryor, and J. Tonkin, of Dolcoath Mine, who are all well known in the county, and are intimately acquainted with this set and the surrounding district, having been engaged in the management of some of the most successful mines in Cornwall. These reports will be found to justify the directors in anticipating for the company a great and lasting success. Being impressed with this conviction, it is the intention of the directors to proceed at once with the working of the mine. The continuation of the adit level will thoroughly prove the resources of the property; and as in this operation no pumping machinery will be required, the great expense which attends the development of numerous mines will be dispensed with.

The mine is held under a license or agreement from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the grant of a lease for a term of 21 years, renewable by agreement with the vendors to the company. The agreement entered into by the company with the vendors is dated 12th March, 1872, and can be seen at the company's office, under which the license to work the property is acquired by the company, in consideration of an allotment of 7000 fully paid-up shares and the payment of £1000 in cash, and under which agreement the lease is to be renewable for a further period of 21 years.

The vendors' confidence in this undertaking is evidenced in the fact that, with the exception of the above sum, they accept the whole purchase-money in fully paid-up shares, and which favourable arrangement the promoters believe will be accepted as the best guarantee that can be given to the public of their full belief in the value of the property, and the near prospect of much success.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, plans, sections, original reports, and all other documents, may be seen at the registered offices of the company, where copies may be obtained on application, as well as forms of application for shares. Application for shares to be made, with a deposit of 10s. per share, to the bankers of the company; or to the secretary at the company's offices, Central Chamber's, 17, South Castle-street, Liverpool.

Report of Captain JOHN GROSE, manager at Cargill Mines.

April, 1872.—GENTLEMEN: This is a very large set, extending about a mile east and west, and ½ mile north and south, and situated in the best district in Cornwall for the production of silver-lead ore. It is bounded on the west by the Old Shepherd's Mines, which were extensively worked by the late Sir Christopher Hawkins, who erected smelting works thereon and realised great profits; on the south by the Cargill Mine, which has given regular dividends up to a very recent period, and it is hoped that ere long they will be resumed; on the east by the celebrated East Wheel Rose Mine, which is too well known to the mining community to require any comment from me; and on the south-west in pretty close proximity, it has the Chivertons, and nearly all the lodes verging from these mines traverse this very desirable set. The engine-shaft is sunk to the 60 fms. level below the adit, and some of the levels are extended a short distance. The 10 fms. level was driven to the East Wheel Rose boundary, and good returns were made, but the 20 fms. level was not extended far enough to meet with this shoot of lead ore. There is another shoot of lead ore wrought on in East Wheel Rose, which must dip into this set at a deeper level. The adit level is extended west from the engine-shaft (on East Wheel Rose, east and west lode) above 300 fathoms; in and about No. 2 shaft there was a good deal of lead ore raised, but it was neither proved nor sought for below that level except for a fathom or so, as the water could not be kept by a pair of tributaries, and if I am rightly informed they left a good leader of lead in the bottom of the sink. This level is driven about 70 fathoms beyond the western shaft, and just as the mine was about to be closed they intersected a large north and south lode of a very kindly nature; at this point the air was bad, and a new shaft required to be sunk, so this part was abandoned also. The adit here is about 35 fathoms from the surface.

In conclusion, I would strongly recommend this adit level being cleared, which can be done at a small outlay, as the shafts are in good condition, and then the shoot of lead in the bottom of the level about the No. 2 shaft may be seen. Also, that a new shaft be sunk on the adit end, which I have no hesitation in recommending as a good speculation. JOHN GROSE, Manager, Cargill Mines.

Report of Captain JOHN TONKIN, of Dolcoath Mine.

1st Dolcoath Mine, April, 1872.—GENTLEMEN: I have inspected this set, and beg to hand you the following report.—This mine is situated in the parish of Newlyn East, and is very extensive, being about a mile in length, and ½ mile in width, and is certainly one of the best lead districts in the County of Cornwall. Its local position is also very favourable; in fact, everything that can be desired. It is bounded by the Old Shepherd's Mine on the west, and by the East Wheel Rose Mine on the east—two of the best lead mines in the county. It is also bounded on the south by the Cargill Mine. In the thirty years since the shaft was sunk on an east and west lode in the eastern part of the set to the depth of 30 fathoms below the adit, and levels extended towards East Wheel Rose, from which a considerable quantity of lead was raised. This shaft was afterwards sunk to the 60 fms. level, but the levels were not extended east under the run of lead in the upper levels. It was stated to me, by one of the most intelligent and able lead miners in the district, that there is a valuable piece of lead ground between this shaft and East Wheel Rose Mine. The other part of the mine to which I direct your attention is the west part towards Old Shepherd's. An adit has been driven west of the engine-shaft about 300 fms. for the purpose of intersecting some north and south lodes which are running parallel with the Old Shepherd's lodes; this part of the set also holds out great hopes of success. As the adit is choked with stuff fallen from its back in a few places, I had no means of going into it to examine any part of the lodes intersected in it; but, from what I could see of the mine at the surface, I consider it a good speculation, and recommend it as such to any gentleman inclined to speculate in lead mines in this district. JOHN TONKIN.

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affords information (ample and correct) of all the best-paying investments. Capitalists and men of business should consult the "Guide" for valuable and reliable intelligence. THOMAS SPARGO, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C. Established Twenty-five Years, Fifteen at the above address.

THE ASHBURTON TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862-67.

Capital £30,000, in 16,000 Shares of £5 each, fully paid up.
£2 per share payable on application, and £3 on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

A. CARNEGIE, Esq., 16, Bishopsgate-street, E.C. } Directors of the All-Y-E. CURTIS, Esq., 22, Great Winchester-street, E.C. } Crib Lead Mining Co. ALFRED EDWARDS, Esq., Lloyds. } T. E. GREENHOW, Esq., 11, New Broad-street, E.C. } JOHN SUNLEY, Esq., 8, New London-street, E.C. }

BANKERS.
LONDON AND COUNTY, London, and its Branches; and Messrs. WATTS and Co., Ashburton, Devon.

SOLICITOR.
CHAS. P. GREENHILL, Esq., 63, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

BROKER.
J. E. CRICKMER, Esq., 76, Old Broad-street, E.C.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. FARRAR AND FARRAR, Public Accountants, 33, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.
J. G. KIMMONS, Esq., Derby.

SECRETARY.
JOHN ABBOTT, Esq.

OFFICES.—22, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing, working, and developing the very extensive mining property which immediately adjoins the town of Ashburton, in Devonshire, and which presents undoubted prospects of yielding large quantities of both copper and tin ores, together with the smithies, offices, &c., all in excellent condition, having been recently completed.

The engine, of 120-horse power, with pumps, water-wheel, 60 ft. diameter, steam capstan, winding machine, patent giggers and crushers, &c., are all in perfect order, and valued at upwards of £15,000, and are capable of carrying on the workings 160 fathoms below the present operations.

The mine is held under an agreement for a lease for 14, 21, or 28 years, at option, at the very low royalty of 1-30th.

The workings, as at present opened, and upon which a very large sum has been expended, and of which the present company reap the benefit, consist of a main shaft, sunk to the depth of 105 fms., and various levels driven on the course of two lodes, both of which are mineralised throughout.

Good stones of copper ore have been broken in the several workings on both lodes from the south lode, about 40 tons of yellow ore has been sold by ticket, and there is every appearance that copper ore exists in masses. It may be observed, that this mine is situated almost in an east and west line with the Great Devon Consols on the opposite side of Dartmoor, and is considered to be a continuation of these valuable lodes, particularly as the lodes are precisely the same both in number and underlay.

The main and counter lodes of the Whiddons tin mining set, which immediately adjoins this property, are stated to run direct through this estate, and from recent sampling the south lode of this mine has also been proved to carry tin.

In all the various workings vast masses of sulphur-mundie have been driven through, and a quantity sold (the great north lode being no less than 60 ft. in width), and as the market price has greatly risen of late, it is proposed to prepare large quantities for market at once, as this can be prosecuted without interfering with the other operations. This is expected to yield a considerable profit in itself, the mundie containing both copper and silver, as is verified by the assays.

The length of the cross-cut between the north and south lodes, at the 96 fms. level, is not quite 14 fms., and both lodes underlay to the south, and as the shaft is sunk in depth the distance between the two lodes becomes less, and at the junction of these lodes large masses of ore may naturally be expected. A perpendicular lode was also discovered in sinking the wheel-pit, which is shown on the plan accompanying the prospectus.

It is proposed (as recommended by the first mining men of the day) to drive an adit level from the Ashburton Valley to intercept the other six proved lodes on the property, at a depth of about 70 fms., and to drive a cross-cut through the south lode when the junction is reached (about 20 fms.).

It is confidently expected that when the shaft has been sunk to the junction of the above-mentioned lodes, large returns will be made.

The Totes and Ashburton Railway having just been completed and opened, the cost of carriage has been reduced thereby from about 8s. to 1s. 6d. a ton, the railway station being only about one mile from the mine. This will in itself speak of the vast saving to the company.

For the whole of the above valuable property the proprietors have agreed to accept the sum of £50,000; £10,000 only in cash, and the balance in fully paid-up shares of the company.

The whole of the preliminary and legal expenses, including brokerage, commission, and every expense attending the formation and registration of the company, will be paid by the vendor.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, with the agreement for purchase, dated 24th June, 1872, between Henry Barton, Esq., of the one part, and Mr. John Abbott, of the part of the company, of the other part, can be seen at the offices of the company.

Prospectuses, forms of application for shares, and all information may be obtained of the broker, auditors, and secretary, as above.

THE ST. BLAZEY CONSOLS TIN MINE (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Whereby the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital £35,000, in 14,000 shares of £2 10s. each.

Of which 8400 are now offered for subscription.

On application..... 10s.
On allotment..... 10s.
Three months after allotment..... 10s.
Six months after allotment..... 10s.

The remaining 10s. it is anticipated will not be required; but should it be, three months' notice will be given of such call. If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned without deduction.

DIRECTORS.

Commissionary-General ROBERT MAY GARDINER, 45, St. George's-square, Bel-gravia, and Pall Mall Club, S.W.

HENRY DUNCAN, Esq., 2, Blomfield-street, E.C.

OLIVER DALTON, Esq., Brook-green, West Kensington, W.

ROGER SWIRE TOMLIN, Esq., Manor-road, East Moulsey, Surrey.

JAMES DAVIS, Esq., 2, Harley-road, Brompton, S.W.

DAVID GRAFTON GOATLEY, Esq., Bleak House, Chiswick, W.

WALTER SANDELL MAPPIN, Esq., Stanley Crescent, Kensington Park Gardens, W.

BANKERS.

LONDON—Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, TWELLS, and CO., 54, Lombard-street, E.C.

ST. AUUSTEL—DEVON AND CORNWALL BANKING COMPANY.

BROKER—WILLIAM GODFREY, Esq., 9, Copthall Court, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. KIMBER and ELLIS, 79, Lombard-street, E.C.

AUDITORS—Messrs. JOHNSTONE, COOPER, WINTLE, and EVANS, 3, Coleman-street-lindings, E.C.

SECRETARY—Mr. GEORGE SEARLE CAUNTER.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—9B, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the leases, together with the mineral rights and ores, and for erecting steam-power and machinery in order successfully and economically to work the extensive and valuable mining sets known as St. Blaze and Wheal Colman, situated in the parishes of St. Blaze and Luxulian, in the County of Cornwall.

These mines, which are composed of lodes of tin and copper are known to exist, and are situated in the parishes of St. Blaze and Luxulian, and adjoining the Fowey Consols Mine on the east, the main lodes of which traverse them to the extent of 600 fms. The Par Consols are upon parallel lodes southward. Each of these mines realised large profits. Fowey Consols, upon an outlay of £10,000, gave the handsome return of £250,000, and Par Consols £200,000, in dividends to their shareholders. The present sets are between 80 and 90 acres in extent, and are held under separate leases for 21 years, from 24th June, 1872, at royalties of 1-18th, and minimum rentals of 450 per annum each, merging into royalty.

The buildings comprise an engine-house, stack, boiler-house, account-house, smith's shop, and powder magazine, which are all substantially built, and in good repair.

Three shafts have been sunk. The St. Blaze shaft is 45 fathoms below adit level, which is 19 fathoms from surface. There are also other levels driven at 15, 25, 35, and 45 fathoms below adit. In many of these ends tributaries may at once be set to work, and at a very low rate, seeing that four men in the 45 fathom level during the last month the mine was at work broke 3½ tons of black tin. The ground is exceedingly favourable for driving, being on the junction of granite and killas, so well known for the production of tin.

From very limited workings in shallow levels about £800 worth of tin was sold at £42 per ton, which, if sold at the present price, £90, would have produced a very considerable profit.

The vendors, in order to ascertain the value of the property, have been opening up the old workings for several months, and have cleared the adit level to the St. Blaze shaft, a distance of 95 fathoms; in doing so they have intersected six lodes, varying in size from 1½ to 6 ft. in width, all producing tin. Nine lodes have also been cut in certain pits of various widths, a descriptive report of which is annexed to the prospectus.

A good supply of water can be brought in at a trifling cost, which will enable the company to commence operations at once, and on the erection of sufficient heads of stamps, there is every probability of returning from 8 to 10 tons of tin per month at a considerable profit, which would yield a dividend of about 25 per cent. upon the paid-up capital, with prospect of a considerable increase as the works progress.

The inspection having been satisfactory, they have every confidence in recommending this company as a sound undertaking to the notice of the public. The vendors have agreed to accept as payment £600 fully paid-up shares, and £2000 in cash. They also agree to take no dividend upon 2000 of these shares until the shareholders shall have received 15 per cent. upon the capital paid on their shares.

The only contract entered into is dated the 15th day of July, 1872, between Mr. Charles Jenner, for himself and others, of the one part, and Mr. George Searle Caunter, on behalf of the company, of the other part. Copies of the contract and of the leases, and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, may be seen at the offices of the solicitors.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the offices of the company, at their bankers and brokers in London; and of Mr. M. W. BAWDEN, mining and assay offices, Liskeard, Cornwall.

Registration of New Companies.

The following Joint-Stock Companies have been registered:—

TOURS, NANTES, AND RAINBOUEFF RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 400,000l., in 20,000 shares of 20l. each. To acquire the concession for a railway on the left bank of the Loire between Tours and Nantes, with branches. The subscribers are—Lieut.-Col. Sturt, M.P., 1, St. James's-street; J. W. Jackson, Gresham Hall, West Hartlepool; F. Thompson, Old Barge House Wharf, Black-fenchurch-street; G. W. Brooke, Sydenham; John Borsari, Castle Horneck, Penzance—40 shares each.

GRANVILLE COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 75,000l., in 1500 shares of 50l. each. The object of this company is the acquisition of mineral lands in the counties of Derby and Leicester. The subscribers are—Thomas Shor, jun., Great Charles-street, Birmingham, 100; W. S. Black, Edgbaston, 40; M. E. Griffin, Birmingham, 25; Alfred Keep, Edgbaston, 50; Henry Ralton, Moreley Common, Wolverhampton, 100; H. F. James, Ashchurch, 80; W. F. James, Ashchurch, 50.

HUDSON GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000l., in 10,000 shares of 5l. each. To purchase and work the Hudson Gold Mine, situated in Calaveras County, California. The subscribers are—E. P. Dunne, 45, Tavistock-square; J. J. Dunne, 8, Finch-lane; C. J. St. Albans, 75, Old Broad-street; C. G. Hall, 8, Copthall-court; J. H. Richardson, 8, Finch-lane; A. Chadbourne, 69, G. Russell-street; H. C. Gallup, 54, Gullford-street, Russell-square—1 share each.

BRITANNIA IRON MINING AND SPEIGELBERG COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 80,000l., in 200 shares. For the acquisition and development of mining properties in Prussia. The subscribers are—Albert C. Wynne, 5, West-minster-chambers, Victoria-street; B. Woodroffe, 174, Palmerston-buildings; John Proffitt, 13, Heathcote-street; John Fairhurst, 7, Arkham-square, Chelsea; W. A. Bambridge, Grove Lodge, Chiswick; P. Nixon, Stanhope-gardens, Hyde Park—1 share each.

LYNN PANDY LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000l., in 2000 shares of 5l. each, for the acquisition and working of mines at Mold, in Flintshire. The subscribers, who take one share each, are as follows:—Joseph Allen, Old Corn Exchange, Mark-lane; H. W. Bass, 35, Pownall-road; A. L. Meigh, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; G. W. Snell, 37, Fairfield-road, Bow; Edward Tucker, James-street, New Hatching; George Henwood, 2, Lorne-terrace, Stoke Newington; James Fairbank, 54, York-terrace, Regent's Park.

NEW NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 200,000l., in 2000 shares of 100l. each. This is a reconstruction of the North Staffordshire Coal and Iron Company (Limited). The subscribers take one share each, as follows:—Thomas H. Birley, Somerset-street, Manchester; Thomas Glover, Phoenix-street, Manchester; Robert Corydon, King's-road, Manchester; J. Worthington, Bank-street, Manchester; M. Clark, 204, Stretford-road, Hulme; Alfred Fryer, Chester-street, Manchester; J. P. Prince, Manchester.

JAMAICA PAPER PULP COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000l., in 1000 shares of 20l. each.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE IRONWORKS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 70,000l., in 100 shares. For acquiring and developing the Bretwell Hall Ironworks, the Bretwell Lane Ironworks, and the Wordsley Foundry and Girder, near Stourbridge. The promoters are—E. Barwell, 47, Oxford-terrace, Clapham-road; George Monatt, 5, Oxford-street, Islington; H. G. Vernon, 240, Westminster Bridge-road; William Hussey, 2, Westminster-chambers; C. W. Jones, 3, Westminster-chambers; E. S. Parker, 75, Cornhill; B. Hawkins, 11, Granville-square—1 share each.

HOUSEHOLD STORES ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Capital 50,000l., in 10 shares. A co-operative supply association.

DUNRAVEN-ADARE COAL AND IRON COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 60,000l., in 100 shares. For acquiring and working extensive coal and iron properties situated in the Vale of Neath. The subscribers are—H. W. Dixon, 43, Fitz-zabeth-street, Eaton-square; George Parilly, 40, Grosvenor-park, Cumberland; W. Williams, 23, Highbury-place, Islington; C. W. Carpenter, 46, Moorgate-street; Frederick Schofield, Haverstock-street, City-road; Walter Meers, 3, Moorgate-street; W. W. Morgan, 2, Park-villas, New Barnet—1 share each.

BOLTON AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 25,000l., in 5000 shares of 5l. each.

FLINTSHIRE MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000l., in 5000 shares of 10l. each. To purchase and work mines in Wales, presumably in the County of Flint. The subscribers take one share each, as follows:—James Thompson, Aspley Villas, Waterloo; Joseph Atkinson, Woodhey, Rock Ferry, Chester; J. Drinkwater, Lower Broughton; W. C. Bury, Holme Chapel, Chester; J. L. Berry, Holly Brook, Higher Broughton; P. Y. Keen, Great Sutton, Cheshire; O. P. Wansley, Holt House, Birkenhead.

BALLYCUMISK COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000l., in 10,000 shares of 10l. each. For working mines in the parish of Schull, in the County of Cork, Ireland. The first subscribers take one share each, and are—William Sheppard, West Croodon; T. A. Bramley, 133, St. George's-road, Canterbury; C. J. Doman, Carlton-road, Peckham; Alexis Chitty, Tavistock-road, West-bourne-park; Thomas Southcott, Stanley road, Bromley; J. G. Hyde, Ledbrook-road, Kensington; Alfred Harrison, 73, Upper Kennington-lane.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

From Mr. ALFRED E. COOKE (76, Old Broad-street, London):—The market for British mines is very quiet, and as is the case at this period of the year, much neglected. It would appear that more attention is at present given to the numerous American schemes which have lately been introduced to the English public. There may be some mines which are yielding and may continue to give good returns to the shareholders, but great caution should be exercised, as there are many puffed-up concerns on the market which no doubt are, or will be, utter failures. Of course the great feature in American mines at the present time is the EMMA MINE. Opinions on the future of this mine differ very much. The public have, doubtless, been speculating in these shares, and have probably lost money by their transactions. There is great risk in operating in them, either as a "bull" or "bear." It is considered that the original applicants form the majority of registered shareholders. They have faith in the prospectus which was issued. They have certainly had a splendid chance of realising a large profit, and they have received handsome dividends for several months. But will these dividends continue? This is the question difficult to answer. If shareholders can escape with a small profit, or without loss, depend upon it it is wise to sell their shares. Here only to call to mind the MINERAL HILL MINE. Here we can see how our best mining authorities were deceived, and the unfortunate shareholders so disappointed. I believe the same catastrophe will sooner or later occur in the EMMA MINE. It is a monstrous and absurd thing for a mine to be selling for 1,000,000 sterling. My object in warning our English shareholders against these speculations is to give more support to our own British mines. They are quite forgotten, and prices suffer very much in consequence of the withdrawal of capital for these American attractions. In the present state of affairs a most favourable opportunity occurs for the investor to "pick up" low-priced and very cheap shares. There will certainly be a time, and it is not far distant, when business in our home mines will revive, and the public will regret ever trusting to those glowing prospectuses, and embarking into American mines. Time and space will not permit me to enumerate those mines which are worthy of attention, but I shall be happy to give a list to anyone who may apply to me. The metal market is firm, and we must expect that when another blow is given to foreign undertakings, and the holiday season has passed, that there will be a rise in many shares which have declined in price in consequence of the rage which has existed for American mines.

WATSON BROTHERS,

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

SATURDAY.—Market quiet, and attended with very little alteration in prices. Carn Brea, 17½ to 18½; Cook's Kitchen, 45 to 47; Hingston Down, 7 to 7½; New Rosewarne, 7½ to 8; Old Bottle Hill, 17 to 18; Tincroft, 68 to 70; Wheal Grenville, 9½ to 10½; West Tankerville, 3 to 3½; Emma, 19½ to 20½; Utah, 4½ to 4¾.

MONDAY.—Market still very dull, and prices merely nominal.

CWM VRON LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Mr. EARLE seconded the proposition.

Mr. ROBINSON, in reply to a question, stated that he had no further facts to add to these communications, but that he should be glad to reply to any questions.

Test. KIRTO read his report, as follows:—

July 17.—Since the last shareholders' meeting we have sunk the engine-shaft to 41 ft., entledge, cross-cut the lode, and have driven west on its course about 10 fms., for the whole distance driven it will average 6 ft. wide, and is productive of lead and blende, presenting a strong, healthy appearance, and containing all elements essential to the production of large bodies of ore. A strong feed of water is still issuing from the end, which we also regard as a favourable indication, and by pushing on the passage with full force and with a fair prospect of ere long opening a thick, continuous vein of ore, and thus affording a drive to the 45 ft. of shaft, for the purpose of proving a long run of untried ground, which we have in this direction towards the valley, and east of the large cross-course, which has disordered the ground all about the engine-shaft from the 36 down to

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

Mr. JOHN FIELD said the directors had invited him to a conference as to the best means to provide the capital for carrying out these

Mr. Petherick then gave his attention to the numerous apriferous quartz lodes in the company's grant, which he found to be unusually rich, yielding on the average

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE.—The July number of this magazine contains four original articles. The first is on the Music of Speech, by the Rev. R. W. Higgs, and is an epitome of the investigations of Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, and is particularly interesting. The second, by Mr. J. H. Muller, is on the Decimal System, and is an excellent paper, in which the author endeavours to recognise the advantage of the decimal system, yet seeks to mystify the whole matter by suggesting a 6s. gold piece, and silver pieces of the value of 7½d. and 2½d. respectively. But Science has already adopted to a considerable extent the French system of weights and measures, and Commerce has done much to remove the difficulties with the money. The 25 fr. piece practically corresponds with the English sovereign, and, except for the difference of the standard (the French being 9·10ths fine, and the English 11·12ths fine), the florin would be exactly equivalent to 2½ frs., so that we want no new coin whatever: and, with regard to weights, the legalisation of 500 grammes as the standard, and of 100 grammes as the unit, would remove the chief objection of the lower classes and of small tradesmen could be removed, for, by permitting the use of the half and quarter quintal, we could have a representative of the present pound, and a similar coin, containing 25 grammes, whilst the present avoirdupois ounce is about 28 grammes. All who use troy weight, apothecaries' weight, &c., are sufficiently enlightened to half the metric system as a boon, even where they have not already adopted it. The measures offer no appreciable difficulties. The Construction of the Heavens, by Mr. Proctor, is an excellent paper; and Mediaeval and

Modern Ordnance and Projectiles Compared, by Capt. S. P. Oliver, R.A., will be interesting to a large number of readers. The notices of scientific books and notes on progress in science are of the usual character. The number is altogether a very good one.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF NEW MEXICO.

Of the future of New Mexico the most favourable opinions have long been entertained, not only in the United States but by those in this country whose relations with the metallurgical interests of America enable them to form reliable conclusions. In their course through the north-western and western territories the Rocky Mountains form an almost continuous chain of great altitude; they follow a general north-western and south-eastern course through Montana, Wyoming, and a small part of Colorado, and then turning to the south enter New Mexico divided into two ranges, the eastern one of which is formed by high lofty peaks and continuous ridges of great height, which terminate abruptly a few miles north of Santa Fé. The western arm consists of many detached mountains of less height, with low passes between them. This branch is called in New Mexico the Sierra Madre, and is the connecting link between the high mountains of the north and the equally lofty Sierra Madre of the Republic of Mexico. In the northern territories the dividing line of waters flowing to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans follows the highest and most continuous chain of the Rocky Mountains, but in San Luis Park, Southern Colorado, and in New Mexico the lower western range forms the watershed.

The territory here referred to has been systematically and thoroughly examined, and officially reported upon by Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond, the United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics. The immediate investigations were chiefly conducted by Mr. W. Bruckner, who acknowledged the assistance he derived from Capt. N. S. Davis, Messrs. Bloomfield, Starnberg, J. A. Miller, Charles Keel, R. B. Willison (United States Mineral Surveyor of New Mexico), Dr. H. Hilgert, and Dr. A. Blatchley; so that it is evident that most of the principal authorities upon mineral matters in New Mexico cordially lent their aid, which it may be hoped will be repaid by securing to the territory the outside capital necessary for developing the extraordinary mineral resources which it possesses.

The peculiar formation, already mentioned, of the great mountain chain in New Mexico has been especially noticed by Dr. Raymond, who remarks that its inconsiderable height, compared with that of its continuations to the north and south, and the great number of still lower passes, undoubtedly point out the territory as the most natural thoroughfare between the East and West, especially so as in these southern latitudes the absence of deep snows in the winter presents an additional advantage for railroad lines. The recommendations which such a country would offer to miners is obvious; for, although the commercial prosperity of a district cannot add anything to the produce of the ore which its mines yield, the importance of facilities for constant communication with the mines, and for the economic transport of minerals and materials to and from them, is so great that it often permits of poor mines being profitably wrought, and always makes rich mines immensely more remunerative. Judging from Dr. Raymond's report, it will be long before poor mines receive much attention in New Mexico, since the rich ones will suffice to employ all the capital and labour likely to be available in the territory for many generations; and, as New Mexico enjoys a mild and very healthy climate, the sky being as clear as that of Italy, and the air transparent and pure, there would seem to be nothing to prevent its becoming a great mining country.

With regard to the geology of New Mexico, it appears that most of the mountain ranges are composed mainly of syenitic rocks, which during their upheaval broke through paleozoic sandstones and carboniferous limestones, the latter being found generally in the flanks of the ridges, but sometimes also on their top. Both the syenites and carboniferous limestones are traversed by mineral veins. Between and surrounding these mountains is the high plateau of New Mexico, almost level, and mainly underlain by tertiary and lower cretaceous rocks. The sandstone forms frequently table mountains (mesas), and contains in many localities beds of lignite and bituminous coal 2 to 5 ft. thick, alternating with layers of iron ore, fire-clay, and shales. The latter are frequently filled with large fossil leaves. Wherever eruptions and overflows of porphyry have acted upon the formations containing coal the latter has been completely metamorphosed into a beautiful anthracite of excellent quality. This anthracite is proved to be of the same age as the lignites by the fossils contained in the shales overlying both in the same succession. Variegated marls and beds of gypsum are exposed in many localities on this plateau.

Another characteristic feature of the geology of New Mexico are the extensive layers of lava spread in several localities on top of the sandstone strata. West of the Rio Grande del Norte, which traverses New Mexico from north to south, the same formations are met with as in the eastern part of the territory. The principal mountains here are the San Juan mountains, between the Conejos and Chama rivers, affluents of the Rio Grande and Rio Blanco, one of the tributaries of the San Juan, an affluent of the Rio Colorado of Arizona; further south is the Sierra Madre proper, which consists of several isolated mountain chains, with low passes between them. Zuni Pass and Navajo Pass are the most prominent. The projected line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad passes through the latter at an altitude of 7177 ft. above the sea. From Zuni Pass the Sierra Madre extends in a south-eastern direction toward the Rio Grande del Norte. Here the Madalena Mountains are situated. Another chain passes thence to the west, culminating in the Sierra Blanca, near the boundary line in Arizona territory. Still further south the Pinos Altos and the unapproachable Burros Mountains interrupt the monotony of the tertiary plains. Between the Rio Puerco and Rio Grande, west of Santa Fé, are the Jemez, and still further west the Nacimiento Mountains; north of them, those of Tierra Amarilla and Abiqui. All of them are known to be filled with minerals, but in most of them prospecting has not been carried on sufficiently to permit of details being given.

The Moreno Gold Fields, in the last year reported upon, yielded 100,000 worth of gold, no silver being produced during the year, except the small quantity which occurred alloyed with gold. Although there are rich silver mines in the territory which had been worked by the Spaniards and Mexicans during the past centuries, all of them lie idle at present for reasons which will be elsewhere explained. The increase over the gold product of the previous year is mainly due to the discovery of the new mines on the headwaters of the Cimarron river, a branch of the Canadian (not the so-called dry Cimarron, which empties directly into the Arkansas). The three principal mining districts organised in this region are—the Uti Creek district on the east side, Willow Creek district on the south side, and Elizabethtown district on the west side of Baldy Mountain. The Aztec mine has proved very rich, and the Big Jack, or Montezuma lode, lately discovered by a miner called Big Jack, within half a mile of the Aztec mill, is reported even richer than the Aztec. Mr. L. B. Maxwell, the owner of the grant, is the principal shareholder in this claim, which is 3000 feet long. The lode has been traced for a mile, and for its development he has put up a 30-stamp mill, as well as sinking shafts and driving levels. Two test-runs at the Aztec mill have given a result of \$75 per ton, and the balance of the ore is expected to yield fully as high; this discovery has been called the best lode in America. Dr. Raymond remarks that it should be mentioned that bullion shipped from New Mexico and Wyoming to Denver banking houses, for assay at the mint is generally credited to the Colorado territory. At the gold diggings on Red River, the depth of the bed rock has been ascertained to be very considerable. The valley is one of the most beautiful in New Mexico: meadows covered with flowers of all colors, a clear cold stream of water full of trout, and sombre mountain sides covered with a thick growth of pine, remind the visitor forcibly of the mountain scenery of the Thuringian forest.

The minerals represented in the Pinos Altos region comprise almost all the ores containing the most valuable metals, the most prominent of which are gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron. In 1866, Messrs. Virgil Mastin, Jones, Reynolds, Griggs, and Amberg organized

the Pinos Altos Mining Company, under a charter granted by the Legislature of New Mexico, and such has since been the progress that now 213 quartz lode are recorded in Pinos Altos and 57 in Central City district. Ores from the Pinos Altos district may be easily mistaken for Colorado ores; they are composed of the same decomposed iron-stained quartz near the surface, and contain, like the Central City ores, free gold, sulphurets of iron and copper, auriferous and argentiferous galena, and zinc-blende lower down. The Montezuma ledge carries \$724 of silver per ton, and the Rafael \$653, the ores in both cases being argentiferous galena. The Arizona ledge, decomposed quartz, carries \$2644 gold; the Atlantic, \$931 to \$276; the Langston, in a vein 2½ in. wide, and 30 ft. from surface, \$7465; the Pacific, \$264; and the Aztec, \$73. In the Central City district the most prominent mines are the Hanover, the Santa Rita, and the San José Copper Mines. The Hanover is held by men who, not being engaged in mining, hesitate to invest the small sum of \$50,000 necessary to set it at work. The Santa Rita Mines are a few miles south of the Hanover, and are well known to Englishmen as being formerly the property of Don Francisco de Alquea and Robert McKnight, and previous to the invasion of the country, in 1862, was most profitably worked. The ores are principally red oxide and carbonate of copper, which are at present smelted in a small Mexican low furnace. It is highly probable that an abundance of good copper ore can be found, not alone along the entire distance between the Hanover and Santa Rita Mines, but also in some of the parallel ridges.

The placer mines near the towns of Real de Dolores and Real del Tuerto are considered the richest in the territory of New Mexico. Thousands of Mexican miners have been employed here in former times washing gold in the most primitive manner, and even at the present time it pays some Mexicans to transport the gravels on donkeys to the nearest creek, and wash out the gold. In this crude manner they have taken out millions of dollars worth of gold. When the United States took possession of New Mexico most of the Mexican miners left for Chihuahua, a few only remained, and have subsisted by gold washing ever since. In the Cunningham, the Ortiz, the Brehm, the Hutchinson, the Brown, and the Humboldt indications of placer gold are very general, and Dr. Raymond believes that with the introduction of hydraulics this interest will become a very prominent one in the future. The Sierra Blanca mining district, recently discovered and organised, embraces the Sierras Blanca, Carizo, Patos, and Jicarilla; it is between 300 and 400 square miles in extent. The Sierra Blanca lode yields between \$30 and \$40 to the ton. The principal silver-bearing localities are the Organ Mountains, the Cerrillos, the Sandia Mountain, the Madalena Mountains, the Pinos Altos, and the Taos Mountains.

The occurrence of anthracite coal in workable beds near the gold and silver districts is of such importance that Dr. Raymond devotes the concluding chapter of his report on New Mexico to a detailed description of the anthracite mines at the Old Placer Mountains. The deposit has been opened upon in two distinct localities, and follows the dip of the bed for 35 ft. The section shows—Carbonaceous shales, 1 ft.; anthracite, 5 ft.; carbonaceous shales, 4 ft.; indurated clay, 4 ft.; fossiliferous sandstone, 25 ft.; massive sandstone, 100 ft. In the second locality the anthracite was 4 ft. thick, and the shale from 3 ft. to 4 ft. About 280 tons of coal have been taken from this mine; it all shows the qualities of a true anthracite, containing 87.5 per cent. of fixed carbon, and when burning shows only the short blue flame of carbonic oxide. Fire-clay of excellent quality, and valuable beds of iron ore, occur in the territory, so that Dr. Raymond appears well justified for concluding that "sooner or later it will be known that New Mexico need not shrink from a comparison with her sister territories; none of them surpass her in natural resources and riches, and many of them stand below her in the scale."

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 23—Green Hurth	60	13 8 0	Locke, Blackett, & Co.	
July 5—Minera Union	12	14 3 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.	
13—Rookhope	35	12 17 0	London Lead Company.	
—Plymington	40	13 12 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.	
—Fedd	15	13 1 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.	
16—Foxdale	65	14 7 6	Cornish Silver-lead Co.	
—Green Hurth	48	13 8 0	Locke, Blackett, & Co.	
15—Old Trebutget	12	28 7 6	Sims, Williams, & Co.	
—ditto	6	15 9 6	ditto	
18—Tankerville	100	14 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.	
—Roman Gravel	150	14 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.	
—Pennerley	75	14 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.	
19—South Darren	22	19 2 6	Burby Port Company.	
			Trefry's Estate.	

BLENDE.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
July 13—Fedd	20	4 17 0	Dillwyn and Co.	
—Caldbeck Fells	20	3 1 0	Tindale Spicer Co.	
18—West Tankerville	45	5 8 6	Richardson and Co.	
—Bog	70	5 16 0	Dillwyn and Co.	

BLACK TIN.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.
July 11—Peach-area	7	2 24	£92 2	£657 7 6—Bissoe.
13—So. Condurow	4	2 3 26	89 0	369 5 6—
17—Gt. Wheel For.	22	0 3 5	—	2082 19 8—

COPPER ORES.					
Sampled July 3, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, July 12.					
Mines.			Mines.		
	Tons.	Price.		Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols.	109	£2 12 0	Marke Valley	51	£3 3 0
ditto	98	2 0 0	ditto	45	4 14 0
ditto	92	1 17 6	ditto	20	4 8 6
ditto	90	1 19 0	Brookwood	60	3 19 0
ditto	87	2 5 0	ditto	55	4 7 0
ditto	86	1 19 6	ditto	54	8 16 0
ditto	84	2 0 6	ditto	53	4 8 0
ditto	83	1 18 0	ditto	50	3 16 6
ditto	79	7 2 0	ditto	48	8 5 6
ditto	78	6 14 6	ditto	30	15 16 0
ditto	68	6 4 0	Hingston Down	108	3 8 6
ditto	67	2 2 6	ditto	92	4 7 6
ditto	66	10 5 0	West Maria & Fortescue	88	3 16 6
ditto	63	1 17 6	ditto	62	1 3 0
ditto	60	3 12 6	ditto	31	9 1 6
ditto	56	2 5 0	ditto	19	0 19 0
ditto	55	2 5 0	Gunnislake (Clitters)	73	4 0 0
ditto	37	2 17 0	ditto	54	6 10 0
ditto	29	3 18 6	ditto	50	6 17 0
ditto	18	0 16 6	East Caradon	55	6 6 6
ditto	6	15 0 0	ditto	46	6 18 0
South Caradon	90	7 16 6	ditto	45	6 13 6
ditto	80	5 10 6	ditto	24	2 3 0
ditto	72	12 15 6	Wheal Friendship	81	1 17 0
ditto	66	14 3 6	ditto	63	7 1 0
ditto	64	6 2 6	West Caradon	70	5 14 0
ditto	47	7 14 6	ditto	60	2 16 0
ditto	25	21 7 6	Wheal Russell	110	2 11 0
Marke Valley	56	4 3 6	Prince of Wales	74	7 1 0
ditto	75	5 6 6	ditto	25	1 6 0
ditto	60	4 13 0			

TOTAL PRODUCE.									
Devon Great Con.	1409	£4742	15	6	Gunnislake (Clift.)	177	£855	10	0
South Caradon	449	4291	1	6	East Caradon	170	1017	6	0
Marke Valley	350	1549	5	6	Wheal Friendship	144	594	0	0
Brookwood	345	2208	9	6	West Caradon	130	567	0	0
Hingston Down	200	772	8	0	Wheal Russell	110	280	10	0
West Maria & For.	200	707	5	6	Prince of Wales	99	554	4	0
Average standard		£130	11	0	Average produce		£4	16	0
Average price per ton					Quantity of ore				
8778					213 tons 15 cwt.				
Amount of ore					£18,167 14 0				
LAST SALE—Average standard					Quantity of fine copper				
£126 1 0					213 tons 15 cwt.				
Standard of corresponding sale last month					£135 10 0—Produce, 5%.				

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.				
Names.	Tons.	Amount.	Names.	Tons.
Vivian and Sons	9105	£3728 2 0	Wheal Russell	110
P. Grenfell and Sons	6093	3049 2 0	Wheal Russell	110
Sims, Williams, & Co.	555	4235 1 6	Wheal Russell	110
Williams, Foster, and Co.	4735	1615 1 6	Wheal Russell	110
Mason and Elkington	5155	1778 9 0	Wheal Russell	110
Copper Miners' Company	253	1325 5 0	Wheal Russell	110
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	253	1325 5 0	Wheal Russell	110
Total	3778	£15,167 14 0		

NO SALE on Thursday next, July 26.
Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday week—Mines and Parcells—West Tolgus 456—Greener and Abraham 253—West Seton 236—South Croft 173—White and Co.'s Ores 172—Mellancroft 160—East Pool 153—Wheal Seton 139—Wheal Basset 87—Wheal Jewell 80—East Grenville 60—Wheal Basset 34—South Dolcoath 34—Wheal Grenville 14—New Lovell 12—Pedn-an-drea 8=2071 tons.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—H. Francis, July 18: The stopes on the north side and back of No. 2 adit, 26 fms. east of winze, are set for this month, ending August 10, at sinking winze under No. 2 adit, it being considered desirable to rise from deep edit set the winzemen to rise (from the stopes in deep adit in a line with winze under No. 2 adit) on the ore, the rocks of which we have broken at this point. The rise price is set at 6s. per fathom for 9 ft. long by 6 ft. wide, but if carried 12 ft. long, the rise price to be 2s. 6d. per fathom extra. I have never seen anything in this mine adit, 9 ft. east of old stopes, is being taken down by two men at 4s. per fathom; and copper ore; a very promising looking thing, which I think will lead to some-thing better. I have set the winze under deep adit level east to sink at 16s. per fathom; but as yet the taker of the bargain has not obtained the requisite number south of deep adit west, we have come upon a very nice branch of quartz, containing good spots of lead ore. This trenching, I think, ought to be continued, as so far as we have gone it has proved satisfactory.

ALTY-CRIB.—J. Clint, July 17: There is nothing new in the mine from the 10 to the 30 to report this week; the ends and stopes are all looking well. The lode from the winze in the 10 fms. is worth about 1½ ton per fathom. The A supposed north and south lode, showing kindly indications, with some very good mineral, has been driven on to in the adit cross-cut; after a few feet more driving we shall be better able to judge of its true course and value. In the shaft in the shallow adit, cleared up to a depth of 4 fathoms, the men have spilled through the bottom of an old underhand stoper for 7 or 8 fathoms, and a branch of ore is to be seen the whole length opened up. I have started to sink the shaft, and expect to open up a rich and paying lode. In the dressing department the work is progressing favourably.

ASHETON.—W. Johns, W. Tipton, July 8: In the 20 fathom level cross-cut, towards the south part of the lode, we are cutting branches of spar, letting out a good deal of water; this, with the ground coming a little harder, makes the progress rather slow; judging from the appearance of the forebrest, we think this part of the lode is not far ahead of us. The lode in the rise against Brown's shaft, as well as in the shaft, is just the same, producing good saving work. We are forcing on these two points with all energy, and when a communication is effected in the very important thing for ventilating this part of the mine. Two stores in the roof of the 20 fms. level are worth 45 cwt. of silver-lead ore. The stopes in the south part of the lode in the 20, east of shaft, is yielding fine stones of ore, and as it is leaving the cross lode it seems to be improving. There is no material change in any other part to notice. We are going on steadily with our dressing.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—G. Rowe, J. Mitchell, July 17: Our progress in sinking the engine-shaft below the adit, or 45, is very satisfactory, and the ground in which the lode is imbedded is of a first-class description for the production of minerals. The water is highly charged with solution of copper, and fine stones of ore are occasionally discovered in the leader part of the lode quite equal to our former anticipations, so near the lode on the east side of the cross-course. If this favourable ground continues to accompany the lode in depth, and the lode maintains its size as seen against the level above, we may reasonably calculate on striking into a fine lode of ore before any very great distance further has been sunk, as also on the course of the lode, both east and west of shaft, particularly west of the engine-shaft, the fine backs of gossens seen in the shallow workings. The wheel, are in a forward state of completion, and will be in a first-class condition to drain the workings to the deepest point, so soon as the sinking lifts are required for the permanent development of the mine. The late fine weather has been much in favour of our surface operations, consequently a little extra exertion has been maintained by the men in working overtime, to effect this very desirable object with the most possible economy.

BEDFORD UNITED.—William Phillips, July 18: We have proved the main lode at the 115 to be about 2½ ft. wide, worth from 4 to 5 tons of ore, or about 20½ tons of ore per fathom; a very fine-looking lode. In this level west the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom; also a very promising lode. The lode in the 103 west is greatly improved, both in size and value, being 2½ ft. wide, worth 5 tons of ore per fathom, or about 25½, and is a lode of great promise. The lode in the winze in the 75 east is now 2 ft. 6 in. wide, greatly improved, being worth from 4 to 5 tons of ore, or 20½, per fathom. The foregoing improvements have greatly enhanced the value and prospects of the mine. The other points of operation are without change to notice. A considerable quantity of water, which is 8 fms. below the surface, has been sunk the winze-shaft to water, which is 8 fms. below the surface. The shaft has gone through the elvan course, and is now in clean kilns completely below the granite. This is a point of operation that I have great faith in, as I have already seen some rich tin-stuff in the kilns. It is well known to all practical miners that where there is well-defined lodes running through granite and kilns that the most tin has been found at the junction. I will give you an instance out of several that have come under my notice. I wrought as an underground miner in a mine called Cornubia, in the parish of Roche. Where the granite and kilns meet in this set a considerable quantity of tin was produced in developing the mine in the granite, but a very small quantity of tin was returned, but as soon as they got to the junction the mine at once paid costs, and more than three parts of the tin that had been raised in this mine has been taken out near where the granite and kilns meet. This mine is now working. We are now working near the junction, and I shall push on this point of operations with all speed.

BLAEN CAELAN.—Thomas Kemp, July 17: Engine-shaft: The part of the lode carried by the 20 end, east of shaft, is still without change, being composed of soft kilns and friable spar, spotted with lead ore. The different stopes throughout the mine are looking well. We shall sample to-morrow 40 tons of lead ore, for sale on the 26th inst.

BOG.—W. T. Harris, J. Lean, July 17: At the engine-shaft during the past week much of our time has been taken up in clearing shaft, putting in timber, and securing about the shaft and lodge in the 115, and we shall complete the whole by to-morrow night. We have forked the water and cleared the shaft 3 ft. below the level, and purpose going on until deep enough for bearers and cistern, when we shall fix standing drawing-lift, &c., as reported in our last. There is no change in the pitches or bargains worthy of notice. The machinery is in fair working condition, with the exception of the piston of the pumping-engine; this we intend changing next week.

BOSCAWELL DOWNS (Tin and Copper).—R. Williams, July 18: The prospects of these mines generally are without material alteration, and our complete success is only a question of time and perseverance. In the tin department we shall return an increased quantity for the present month, consequent upon a little more regularity of working at surface. The quantity will be, we hope, from 13 to 14 tons, and this at a less expenditure than for several months, so that matters are looking healthy and hopeful. We have already worked the new engine, but with its lead, since which we have been engaged in properly staying and supporting it for full duty, and we intend during the dry weather to draw with it from Longbottom's shaft.—Albert Copper Lode: For some days we have been engaged in removing the upper section of ground lying on the lode, and an increased depth of gossan, iron, &c., and this morning we have had a hole blasted on the hard lode, which shows it to be as strong, large, and good as at any former period, the ore part being 2 ft. wide, and seems to be dipping at our present position slightly in the sides. On the whole, I have pleasure in being able to say that our prospects are most cheering.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Davis, July 17: There is no alteration in the mine worthy of notice since the setting report of last week. I have re-set the tribute pitch over the 52 to two men and two boys, at 16s. per ton of clean ore. This pitch has fallen off in value lately, but I expect an improvement soon.

BRYNAMBOR.—G. Spargo, July 17: The 22 east is extended 20 fms. 3 ft.; the lode in the forebrest is very wet and troublesome for driving, but still of a kindly appearance. The quantity of water issuing from it I consider a favourable indication. The rise in the back of this level is risen 3 fms. 3 ft., and comes to the surface in appearance, but value as previously reported. Fair progress is being made in cutting plat, and no time will be lost in forwarding its completion. The timber for sollar, &c., I expect on the mine to-morrow.—The 12 fm. Level: The winze sinking below the 12, opposite the rise in the 22, has much improved in appearance and value since my last. More lead is coming in on the south part, and the branch of solid lead now maintains its previous value. This winze is sunk below the level 2 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. As soon as it is communicated to the rise the bottom levels will be well ventilated, when the sinking can be prosecuted with more energy. All the machinery works well. We must now make preparations for the large pile of leadstuff is now at surface, and the lode will be able to be stopped away at a greater speed, and much cheaper than hitherto, after the communication is made by the winze and rise in the 22 and 12 fm. levels. The appearance of the mine is very favourable throughout.

BUDNICK CONSOLS.—J. Rawlings, July 16: In the 23, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel and spar, but not sufficient tin to value. Driving east of winze the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and greatly improved in appearance. The stopes in the back of the 15, east of footway-shaft, is improved, producing good spots of tin. The tinstones broken here yesterday would fetch any new venture; they were really splendid. The tribute pitches are the same as previously reported.

BURROW AND LUTSON.—D. R. Stickland, John Christopher, July 18: The following are the particulars relating to our letting by public tender on Tuesday last.—The engine and boiler houses to be built at 7s. 6d. per perch. The takers to have all the stones left from the old engine-house, provide the raising and carriage and land dues of all stone further required; to carry all sand and their expense, and providing mortar. The takers to have 2½ cwt. a perch for fixing, and 10s. per square for laying on the granite-slate in wet line and plastered against the pin. The company to provide lime at the rate of 1½ cwt. to a perch for engine-house, and 1 cwt. of lime per perch for boiler-house. The engine-house to be completed in six weeks from this date, or the takers to forfeit 2s. per day until completed, and the company to pay 2s. per day if completed in less time. All the one-horse cart-work by the day is set at 5s. per day with a boy driver, and 6s. per day with a man driver. All the materials at the different places at per ton: from the port of Hayle at 12s. per ton; from the port of St. Agnes at 3s.; from the port of Devoran or Perran Well, 3s.; from Camborne, 7s.; from Truro, 8s.; and from Scorrier, 3s. per ton. All coals from St. Agnes or Scorrier, at 2s. 8d. per ton. All the carriage of materials from Cargoll Mine at 10s. per ton. The 60-in. cylinder engine and boiler from Chiverton Valley Mines, with all iron connections, as a lump bargain for 65s., or for 70s. and carry the main beam whole.—The men have got out the water from the ladder-road shaft, and are now clearing it, and hope to get at the adit level in a few days. We have men levelling the engine burrow in order to fix capstan and horse-whim. The masons are getting on well in building the smiths' shop, carpenter's shop, and material house, and the carpenters are preparing their needs for the coming week.

CAEGYNOX.—T. Lodge, July 13: Setting Report: The 70 fathom level north cross-cut to two men, at 12s. per fathom; the lode, so far as seen, is yielding dressing work for blende—a very good looking lode.—North Lode: The 60 fm. level end west to two men, at 10s. per fathom. The 50 fm. level south cross-cut to two men, at 10s. per fathom; the lode, so far as seen, yielding saving work for lead. The stopes below the 40 to four men, at 90s. per fathom; worth 8s. per fathom.—South Lode: The 30, east of cross-cut, to six men, at 7s. 10s. per fathom. Davis's winze, below the 20, to four men, at 14s. per fathom; the part of the lode carries

liven west of the great cross-course, and the lode is being cut through at this point; it is large, composed of tinstone, such as may be seen in our large produc-

the lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, of a very promising appearance, composed of clay-slate, spar, and lead ore, and will produce in the east end 10 cwt. per fathom, and in the west end 10 cwt. per fathom. The stopes in back of the 15, on the same level, will produce 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. We are going on fairly with the dressing.

ROSEWALL GRAVELS.—A. Waters, July 18: The mine's throughout is quite up to the value given in our last reports. We have to-day sold 150 tons of lead ore, at 14/- 7s. 6d. per ton.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—Joshua Daniel, W. Bugelhole, July 17: We have taken down the lode in the flat rod shaft at God's Bell's rise, and find it to be 2 ft. wide, worth for tin 12/- per fathom; this lode is only 10 fathoms from surface. Since our last report we have cut through the new lode discovered in the 100 cross-cut north; this lode is about 15 in. wide, and yielding good saving work for tin—a very promising lode. We are glad to inform you that the 110 is duecing tin.

Signs of Improvement: the lode is getting larger as we advance, and producing more tin.

Crossing to E. change to notice.

ROUSE UNITED.—G. E. Tremayne, July 17: The shaftmen have completed cutting ground for bearers and clisters at the deep adit level, and are now engaged cutting ground for the plunger-head. The principal part of our men are at present sent engaged in taking out the 80-in. engine we purchased at Nangles for this mine: we are getting on exceedingly well, and hope to get the engine all taken out of the house by the end of this week. We have already removed several portions of the engine to this mine, such as the cylinder, bottom-cover, nozzles, steam-end, &c., for repair-work. The whole of the engine will be delivered on this mine by the end of the present month, when we shall at once commence heaving in, and fixing with all possible speed.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—Wm. Rich, J. Knotwell, July 15: The lode in the 150, east of engine-shaft, is increasing in size, and letting out more water as we extend. We hope soon to drain the bottom of the 130, where there is a fine course of copper, worth fully 70/- per fathom; this end is being driven by six men. The 140 flat-on level west is extended 30 fathoms; the lode carries a little copper, the ground is easier, and the end shows good indications for a speedy improvement. There is also a small lead and gravel west, and if a good discovery should be made in this direction, the lode is undoubtedly worth driving. In the 130 east we intersected a cross-course, which have the lode some 4 fathoms; in the 130 east the lode east of the cross-course, and extended beyond it about 6 fathoms; the lode is strong close to the cross-course is over 20 feet wide; the part carried in driving the end yields good stones of tin and spots of copper, and looks likely to soon open out a good productive lode. The 180 fm. level is driven 7 fathoms east of winze, the lode in the end yields low quality flintstone. A winze has been sunk below the 108, and holed to the 130 fm. level, which has well ventilated the mine, and opened a good 45/- per fathom saving. The stopes, east of winze, referred to were worth 20/- and 45/- per fathom respectively. The 190 level is being driven by four men, and we hope before these stopes are exhausted other discoveries will be made, either in the drivages, or that the bottom of the 130 will be quite dry, which will render available the ore ground already discovered. In reviewing operations during the past year, we have done a great deal of new and expensive work at surface and underground, and have stoped 150 fathoms of ground in the back of the 130 and 180 fm. levels. The ends have been driven 99 fathoms 2 feet, and 20 fathoms of winze sunk through. The amount realised by sales of copper and tin is 8893/- 17s. 1d., leaving a balance of £10,000-0-0.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian and Son, W. Williams, July 17: The 71 has been drained, and we have resumed driving the same with six men. In our 71 we shall be able to report on the value of the lode. The water is now raised 3½ fms. below the 71. On Saturday next we calculate on having the 82 drained. We have resumed stopping the back in the 71 and 61, and are now keeping 64 heads going. We have resumed the driving of the 20 east of engine-shaft, on the middle lode, the lode being 15 in. wide, and tinny. We continue to open out profitable tin branches in the shallow adit from Plantation shaft, worth from 6/- to 7/- per fm. The 20 east of engine-shaft, 10 m. lower shaft, as quickly as possible. We sold, on Saturday last, 4 tons 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 26 lbs. of black tin, at 89/- per ton, realising 369/- 5s. 6d.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, W. H. Boundy, July 15: The western engine-shaft is now down to the required depth for a 90 fm. level. The shaftmen are at present engaged in preparing drawing-lift for same, and when completed we shall at once commence driving west on the course of the lode with a full pare of men. No lode has been taken down in the end since the last report, consequently there is no change to notice. All the stopes throughout the mine continue just the same as of some time past. Surface operations going on as usual, and machinery working well.

SOUTH MERLYNN.—July 18: I am pleased to report that every point is looking most favourably. The 100 yard level north is still producing ½ ton of lead per fathom, while the south is improved, and in place of stones of ore the end will produce 6 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stopes continue to yield their usual quantities of ore, and we are advancing well with the dressing. Clean ore in stock for next sale already from 3 to 4 tons.

SOUTH PLYMOUTH.—John Watrous, July 17: At the 40, driving west on the course of lode carrying tin, and 2 ft. wide, the part of the lode carrying is about 3 ft. wide, composed of killas, quartz, mudstone, and a strong fine-grained sandstone, but a heavy feed of water; in fact, a more kindly lode I have not seen for a long time, and I shall be much disappointed if it does not lead to something good in a short distance more driving. We have discontinued the driving at the 40 east for the present, and put the men to cross-cut south at the 40, in search of more lode; there is no change at this point. We have also taken the men from the 10 cross-cut north, and put them to open on the back of the lode in the western ground, to prospect its character.

SOUTH TOLCARNE GRAVELS.—J. W. Powning, July 18: Shelf-level: The new engine-shaft is being sunk with good speed; present depth 3 fms. 4 ft. We are making fair progress in driving the deep adit cross-cut west towards Roman vein.

SOUTH TOLCARNE.—J. Vivian and Son, July 18: The engine-shaft has been cut down, timbered, and completed to the 12. We are cutting plat at the deep adit level preparatory to driving the same on the engine lode. In the deep adit level, west of cross-cut, on the main lode, the size is 3 ft., and the composition chloride of muffle and yellow copper ore, with an increase in the water issuing from the mine. In the deep adit level, west of cross-cut, on gossan lode, there is no alteration since last report. The quantity of ore running out of the mine is decreasing.

SOUTH WARRENT.—T. Foote, July 17: Saturday last being one setting day, the following bargains were set:—To drive north at the 60, to six men, stent four weeks, at 3/- 10s. per fathom; the lode in this end is much the same in character as for some time past. You will see that we have put two men more in this bargain, so as to push on the end faster towards the ore ground in the level above. To drive south at this level, to six men, stented four weeks, at 4/- 5s. per fathom; the lode is full 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, blende, mundle, and stones of lead and iron slag. In this end, I think we shall have an improvement in this end early. To drive north at the 40, to four men, stented four weeks, at 3/- 10s. per fathom; the lode in this end is still looking favourable, and promising to improve, worth 8 cwt. of lead per fathom, and the ground more settled. To drive south of the level, stented four weeks, at 4/- 10s. per fathom; the lode also in this end is looking very promising, and worth 7 cwt. of lead per fathom. I would also remark that the ground is more settled in this end, and the lode more compact, altogether a fine-looking lode. Each of these ends at the 40 is passing through some good ground, and should the 60 reach the same, and which I hope it will soon do, the lode will be a fine one, and the ground more settled. To drive south of the level, stented four weeks, at 4/- 10s. per fathom; the lode also in this end is looking very promising, and worth 7 cwt. of lead per fathom. I would also remark that the ground is more settled in this end, and the lode more compact, altogether a fine-looking lode. Each of these ends at the 40 is passing through some good ground, and should the 60 reach the same, and which I hope it will soon do, the lode will be a fine one, and the ground more settled. 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By order,
GEORGE PALMER, Chairman.
 No. 1, Coleman street-bull Head Passage to street, London, E.C.,
 July 8th, 1872.

The Scotch pig market presented some important variations during the week:

East Caradon, 4½ to 5; at the meeting the accounts showed a credit balance of 2705/. North Leger, 16 to 17; West Bollbreen, 4 to 4½.

Lives that, though the portion of the outcrop of these beds is at present most accessible, they will ultimately be traced continuously through the whole length of the coal field, as far as Mire Bay.

The CAIRNSMORE LEAD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 30,000*l.*, in shares of 2*l.* each, has been formed to purchase for 15,000*l.* the lease for 21 years, from Martinmas, 1870, subject to a royalty of one-fifteenth, of three lead mines near the Palmure station of the Port Patrick and Dumfries Railway. Capts. Waters and Smitham state that they differ from the opinion generally expressed when the mine was abandoned that most of the lode from surface to the bottom of the shaft was exhausted, and the lode had ceased to be productive at that depth; not get up and down the ladders. Mr. T. A. Readwin considers the mine as it now stands to be a fair and most encouraging adventure. Mr. Peter McClean has no all costs. Mr. John McGill, another working miner, states that there is a good level were driven through it would pay the miner well on tribute and remunerate mines be worked with energy and economy they will ere long become the best payable mines in Scotland. Capt. Philip Hawke describes the lode as 3½ ft. wide, and has yet to be found, and he suggests that if a 40-in. cylinder engine, of adequate power, with two boilers, be erected to drain the mine, a vast amount of mineral wealth will become developed.

The NATIONAL SWIMMING BATHS COMPANY, with a capital of 60,000*l.*, in shares of 2*l.* each, is in course of formation for the purpose of providing a number of iron floating structures on the River Thames, wherein all classes may enjoy the luxury of bathing at a minimum cost. As the structures will have the fresh water of the river constantly flowing through them, and as arrangements will be made by the use of artificial bottoms to secure a uniform depth of water, the building will offer every attraction both to learners and experts in the healthful art. The first building will be erected off Battersea Park, permission for which has already been obtained from Mr. Ayrton and the Thames Conservancy. The prices will be extremely low, and the water will be secured against anything objectionable by suitable arrangements.

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 3728 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 18,167*l.* 14*s.* The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 130*l.* 11*s.*; average produce, 53; average price per ton, 4*l.* 16*s.*; quantity of fine copper, 218 tons 18 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper
June 20...	4068	£135 10 0	5 6	£5 3 6	17 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	£88 8 0
July 4...	1767	126 1 0	7	6 2 0	17 5	87 0 0
" 18...	3728	130 11 0	5½	4 16 0	16 7	83 0 0

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 2*l.* 18*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 3*s.* 5*d.*

A meeting of Honduras bondholders is convened for Friday next, under the chairmanship of Capt. Bedford Pim, R.N. Special cards of admission will be issued to bondholders only. The despatches received at the Honduras Legation are to the effect that President Medina was retreating with his forces, and that a Provisional Government had been formed, the members of which were fully alive to the importance of protecting the Inter-Oceanic Railway to the utmost, and prepared to forward its interests—and, consequently, those of the bondholders—by every means in its power.

ZINC AND LEAD ORES.

I BUY at the HIGHEST PRICES:—

BLEND—CALCINED and RAW CALAMINE (carbonate or silicate).
 LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER-LEAD ORES.
 ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER.
 SILVER-LEAD, BULLION, HARD LEAD, &c.
 SULPHATE OF LEAD, ASHES, SLAGS, &c.

I BUY any quantities, however large, contracting for as many years as desired Particulars by letter.

ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liège (Belgium).

COPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL,

ARE PURCHASERS OF

HARD LEAD, LEAD ASHES, SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEAD SLAGS,
 TIN AND TERNE ASHES, and
 DROSS or REFUSE, containing COPPER, TIN, LEAD, or ANTIMONY.

Mr. THEODOR JOHNS, MINING AGENT,
 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

FOR SALE:—

COPPER MINES, with ore of 10 to 14 per cent. copper.
 IRON MINES, with ore of 50 to 60 per cent. iron, 10 to 12 per cent. manganese.
 COPPER WORKS in complete state.
 IRON ROLLING WORKS, with great water power.
 SILVER AND LEAD MINE.
 ZINC AND LEAD MINE, with ore of 30 per cent. zinc, 30 per cent. lead.
 A FIELD OF GOLD, COPPER, AND NICKEL MINES.

CURWEN BROTHERS,
 IRON ORE MERCHANTS AND BROKERS,
 33, HINDPOOL ROAD,
 BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

TO MINE AGENTS.

WANTED, THREE MINE AGENTS, practical tin miners, acquainted with PITWORK and GENERAL MINING OPERATIONS, as well as DIALLING, so as to keep the working plan of a mine. Also, an AGENT, conversant with COPPER and IRON MINING, and a good DIALLER. Applicants would be preferred if able to assay tin and copper samples. Information as to duties required obtained by personal visit to the Agents at the St. Austell and Roche Mine (Limited). Applications, with testimonials stating salary expected, must be addressed direct to the SECRETARY, 104, King-street, Manchester.

WANTED, a MANAGER for a MINE, who understands the whole details connected with the RAISING and DRESSING OF ORES. He must also have a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of how to WORK VEINS of HEMATITE. Apply to "J. R. S.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, a PARTNER, to JOIN a MINING FIRM of Twelve Years' standing. A Gentleman having had some experience in a Mining Office preferred. A small amount of capital only required. Apply to "J. C.," 28, Princes-terrace, Alexandra-park-road, Manchester.

TO PURSERS, OR MINE AGENTS.

WANTED, a Gentleman thoroughly qualified to TAKE the ENTIRE SUPERINTENDENCE of a TIN MINE in CORNWALL, and complete the works now in progress of erection. The highest references required. Address, in first instance, "A. B. C.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street.

COAL.

WANTED, a PARTNER with CAPITAL in a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FIRE COLLIERY. Canal and railway communication. Apply to Messrs. CORBETT and WOOD, Sheffield.

WEST BASSET MINE.

WANTED, for the WEST BASSET MINE, REDRUTH, a MANAGING AGENT. Applications to be addressed to the Committee of the Mine, on or before the 1st August, 1872.—18th July, 1872.

WANTED (new or secondhand), TWO small outside cylinder TANK LOCOMOTIVES; cylinders, 8 by 16 in., 30 in. wheels, about 6 ft. centres, 4 wheel coupled for a 3 ft. gauge. State price and full particulars in offer. Address, W. WALKER, Skinningrove, near Saltburn-by-the-Sea.

WHITE AND RED ASH COKE FOR SALE, A 1 quality, in trucks at Colliery, or delivered at Newport. Apply to H. J. DANIELL, Castle Wharf, Newport, Monmouthshire.

COAL TRADE.

A FEW GENTLEMEN about to purchase a first-class COLLIERY desire to associate with themselves one or two more capitalists, who, like themselves, would TAKE a SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST in the UNDERTAKING. An early application will be necessary, as about half the money required has already been subscribed. Address, "Coal," care of Messrs. Davies and Co., Advertising Agents, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

A PARTNER and a PUPIL WANTED for a CIVIL and MINING ENGINEER in the country, connected with extensive works. Address, "E. S.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

FOR SALE, a 70-in. PUMPING CONDENSING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, equal to new; with a capstan shears and wire rope. Apply to WILLIAM MICHELL, 42, Cornhill, London, E.C. July 15th, 1872.

TO BE SOLD, a 6-horse power TRACTION ENGINE, fitted with Thompson's patent tyres, up to 10 tons on 1 in 10. Has been little used, and is in first-rate order. Address, "A.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

HEMATITE ORE.—Will some correspondent state the value, f.o.b. in any English, Welsh, or Scotch port, of brown hematite assaying 52½ per cent. metallic iron, and of red hematite assaying 51 per cent. metallic iron?—M. D.

SIP.—Can any of your readers furnish reliable information about Tin Hill Mine to a Shareholder.

GREAT WESTERN MINE, NEVADA.—About 12 months have elapsed since the Great Western Mine, Nevada, was launched, and prospectuses were forwarded to me as well as others who were shareholders in other companies legitimately formed. The mine was stated in the prospectus, and afterwards verified by the Chairman, to be one which would yield handsome profits, and return the fortunate shareholders a dividend by the following Christmas; but in what position does it stand now, after calling up 3,125, 6d. per share, without, so far as I can understand, any work being done at the mine? A Mr. Nelson, nominated by the directors, was sent out to examine the property, and if he was satisfied the money was to be paid over to the vendor—40,000. The money was accordingly paid, and a telegram sent to this country to that effect. Can any one interested inform me as to the true position of the company?—M. S.: *Sidop.*

ABERYSTWYTH (Silver-Lead).—These were recently the Nanteos Consols, 20,000, 1/6 shares. I see that the mines have been sold to a new company for 35,000, cash and paid-up shares. Can any of the officials of the Nanteos Consols inform me if the shareholders in the latter mine are entitled to any portion of the purchase money? I have never had any notice of the mine being legally wound-up.—ONE INTERESTED.

EAST NANT-Y-MWYN.—J. H. B. L. should address a letter to the directors: however censurable such conduct may be, it is hardly a subject which would interest the general reader.

POLBRECK.—"A Shareholder" should attend a meeting, and state his views. An anonymous letter would effect nothing.

GOLD MINING IN BRAZIL.—In the Journal of July 8, 1871, mention is made under the heading "Gold Mining in Brazil," of Dr. Emmanuel Liais, geologist to the Emperor of Brazil, who was expected from that country by the mail steamer; and mention is also made of the intended publication of a treatise on the geology and mineral resources of the Brazilian Empire; that in 1869 he had been commissioned to inspect the districts of Minas Geraes, &c. I am interested in that country, and should feel obliged if some reader would inform me whether Dr. Liais published, or not, any work; and, if so, where obtainable; also the prospectus or description of the new mine he discovered.—READER.

CLAY BEDS.—"L. M." should consult his solicitor, or he may encounter trouble. Consents must be obtained.

PREMIUMS ON MINE SHARES.—We can see no grounds whatever for the complaint which "W. P." makes as to mine shares being sold at high premiums. The purchasers are quite as blameless as the sellers, since the former aim at obtaining a rate of profit which all reasonable persons know to be inseparable from an enormous risk of loss. The purchasers are openly told that the entire working capital is disposed of, perhaps, 10,000, (often much less), yet they are willing to believe that such a capital can earn 100,000, or 200,000, per annum profit. Now, all men of business know that if working capital return 20 per cent. per annum the business must be an excellent one; yet purchasers of mine shares do not hesitate to believe promises of 1000 to 2000 per cent. per annum profit, and waste their capital accordingly. To ensure success it is as necessary (but not more necessary) to use a little common sense in embarking in mining as in any other business.

THAMES TUNNEL.—"A. J." (Kilburn).—The Thames Tunnel at present forms part of the East London Railway, connecting New Cross with Wapping, and trains are constantly running through it.

UNDERGROUND LOCOMOTIVE.—"W. S."—The extreme height should be not more than 5 ft., width of gauge 22 in. to 28 in., length in proportion, wheels in proportion to height; must work on a gradient of 1 in 144 at least. The weight of a full coal wagon is about 15 cwt. A letter is forwarded through the post.—A. R.

MOUNT DABRY.—We could not publish the letter from "Bona Fide" without the writer's name being appended.

COST BOOK SYSTEM.—"T. B." (Ulverston) should obtain Tapping's Prize Essay on the Cost Book System (price 5s.), which can be had, through any bookseller, from our office.

DOLGOATH MINE.—"J. F." (Turo).—The error was undoubtedly ours. The June dividend was 5502. (2½ per share), as stated in our City Article on June 15. We regret that the error of stating the amount at 2148. in our monthly list should have happened.

KESWICK MINES.—Errata.—In last week's Journal you published a statement by me in reference to the Keswick United Silver Lead Mines Company, which I had lately been visiting. In that statement a serious clerical error has been made—"Some large pieces of lead ore, from 100 to 200 or 300 cwt. I should think, had been raised from the Leadstock Mine." What I wrote was—"Pieces of 1, 2, or 3 cwt.;" and as the error is a serious one, although evidently a misprint, I shall feel obliged by your inserting this correction.—BRYCE M. WRIGHT, jun.: *Great Russell-street, July 16.*

Received.—"J. S."—"W. H. G."—"L. S. H."—"A Shareholder"—"Mentor"—"Cornubiensis"—"H. G."

* In this week's Supplement we publish the first of a series of Papers on the MINES AND WORKS OF GERMANY. We expect to include Notices of the Iron Works of Belgium; Coal Mining in Saxony; Zinc Extraction on the Prussian Frontier; Iron Smelting in the Erzgebirge; a Forge in South Germany; Lead and Silver Reduction in Andreasberg; the Labour Market on the Continent; Sketch of the Rise and Development of Iron Manufacture in Belgium.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 20, 1872.

RAILWAY IRON, AND HIGH PRICES.

It is a matter of very considerable interest to examine the effect of the present extremely high rates prevailing for iron upon the foreign demand for British railway matériel. We can now extend the analysis to another month, and it appears that in June the exports of our railway iron were 81,164 tons, against 103,052 tons in June, 1871, and 125,474 tons in June, 1870, while in the first six months of this year the aggregate exports were 448,042 tons, against 476,191 tons in the corresponding period of 1871, and 562,709 tons in the corresponding period of 1870. The whole of the decrease—and more too—which has accumulated against this year's figures occurred in the second quarter of the year. Thus, at the close of March the exports of our railway iron compared as follows with those effected in the corresponding period of 1871:—

Exports to March 31, 1872.....Tons	201,321
" " " 1871.....	174,479
Increase this year.....	26,842
While at the close of June, the comparison came out thus:—	
Exports to June 30, 1872.....Tons	448,042
" " " 1871.....	476,191
Decrease this year.....	28,149

The actual decline in the exports of railway iron from the United Kingdom during April, May, and June was thus 54,791 tons, or at the rate of 219,164 tons per annum. Surely this result, indicated by the calculations which we have ventured to make upon the basis of the latest official information available, affords conclusive evidence that great prices involve also great evils. By crippling the purchasing powers of intending customers they restrict consumption to very narrow limits, and close markets which would otherwise develop naturally and readily into outlets of very considerable importance.

The great impetus which has been given of late to the English iron trade has come from the United States, which have consumed very large quantities of our railway iron during the last two or three years. But even this extremely valuable outlet appears to be failing us, as will be seen from the annexed comparison of the exports of British railway iron to the United States during the first six months of the last three years:—

Month.....	1870.	1871.	1872.
January.....Tons	24,610	28,204	28,648
February.....	32,957	32,784	53,131
March.....	23,222	41,917	41,175
April.....	37,016	32,456	50,568
May.....	38,175	64,144	40,540
June.....	46,005	44,919	37,978
Total.....	197,045	244,784	259,011

These figures seem to show tolerably conclusively that the American railway interest is becoming alarmed at the growing dearth of rails and accessories, and that it is restricting its purchases accordingly. Up to April, the returns kept up well, but in May the exports of our railway iron to the United States sunk all at once from

50,588 tons to 40,840 tons, while in June there was a further drop to 37,978 tons. There cannot be a doubt in any dispassionate mind that the small advance which the exports of our railway iron to the United States still exhibited at the close of June this year will be wholly lost before the year has run out, unless prices should return to a more reasonable level. Not that the United States have become smaller during the last few months, or that the field of American railway enterprise has been at all narrowed. On the contrary, the future which is opening out before American railways is practically illimitable, but it is clear that American railway companies are only acting with prudence when they decline to purchase rails at unduly high prices. Another important market for British railway iron—British India—appears just now to still greater disadvantage than the United States. In June, British India only took our rails and accessories to the limited extent of 2139 tons, as compared with 15,472 tons in June, 1870, while the aggregate consumption of our railway iron on Indian account in the first six months of this year was miserably small, amounting to only 6624 tons, against 26,766 tons in the corresponding six months of 1871, and 102,564 tons in the corresponding six months of 1870. The projected State lines which had been expected to revive the Indian demand for our railway iron thus appear to be all but at a standstill, albeit that India took 2139 tons in June, as compared with 1732 tons in June, 1871, so that matters appear to be growing rather better than otherwise. The Australian demand for our railway iron is slightly improving, but only very slightly. The Canadian consumption of British railway iron appears to have declined in June, and the Russian demand remains greatly curtailed, having amounted in the first six months of this year to only 21,064 tons, while in the first half of 1870 it stood at 114,454 tons. So much for high prices.

THE PRICE, AND THE OUTPUT OF COAL.

It is in every way gratifying that the public should now be giving so much attention to the price and the supply of coal. Truth has never anything to fear from enquiry. Presently the facts will become tolerably clear to all, and the world will know that the colliery proprietor is not the man who is now being so greatly benefited by the current rates as is imagined. In spreading the truth Mr. PLIMSOLL, M.P., did much service whilst addressing the immense concourse of people who assembled at Barnsley on Monday, celebrating an anniversary of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association. On that occasion the Member for Derby said:—

"I will tell you what happened to me in the House of Commons some time ago. Meeting with one of the largest coalowners in the district, I said to him, 'I congratulate you that, at any rate, you are getting money enough for your coal now.' His reply was, 'Man never is, but always to be blessed.' I said, 'What do you mean now, is it not right?' He said, 'It would be if we got the advance upon the output, but out of four weeks' work three of them, at least, go at last year's prices. Last year's prices were very low. There is one colliery where I know the coal is now averaging per ton into the teens of shillings at the pit hill. It is an enormous price. The coalowners are glad to have it, and you do not begrudge it them; but the whole of it was sold last year, and last year's prices were, as you know, exceptionally low. I will tell you what a portion of it—the largest portion of it—averages to the coalowner. What say you to half? It is less than that, though not so low as one-third, but is 8d. per ton above a third of the quoted prices.'"

We could have added to this that we know a case in which a firm who are very large consumers of coal some time ago secured a contract for a supply extending over 10 years, at prices which must make the colliery proprietors very anxious to get rid of the engagement; for we do not believe in a speedy return to low prices. Yet the contract will be carried out. The coalowners are men of substance, and men of character, and they have a business reputation to maintain. Equally certain is it that their miners will continue to be paid the high wages they are now receiving for their short hours, however little profit may fall to the lot of those who have to find the wages. The truth is that they are not the mineowners so much as the large consumers and the middlemen who are now being mostly advantaged. Nor whilst this is the case can it be correctly asserted that the men are not receiving a fair share of the higher prices that have had to be quoted. The colliers have secured higher wages, and, with rare exceptions, shorter hours. Even if it were the case, which, as we have shown, it is not, that the masters were obtaining much of the total rise recently declared, their profits would be nothing like so large as they seem. Every hour taken off the working time of the men means a "consequent diminution of output amounting to from 10 to 12½ per cent." But this is not all. Shorter hours conceded, and higher wages paid, means, in the great majority of cases, more leisure taken, and hardly more wages earned. Of this pretty good proof was afforded in the proceedings to which last week we drew attention in respect of the men at the Nunery Colliery. To enable him, therefore, to keep himself from bankruptcy the colliery owner must put such prices upon his commodity as will compensate him for the less profitable use of the capital he has invested in his colliery, and the greater capital he has to use by the advanced prices of everything that is comprised in the necessities of the colliery. This the men should be taught. The public will soon learn it. But the public will experience only little relief till the men act upon the recommendation which Mr. PLIMSOLL gave them, and to which his facts led up. When he had remarked that he had laid the facts before them that "they might have some better ideas of the market," he said:—

"I will tell you what will do the employers good without hurting you. Put out the 25 per cent. more stuff. We get only an advance upon a portion of the output, and I want you to get an advance upon one in five in place of one out of four. Would you do yourself injury by so doing? I think not."

Nor do we think that they would. It is in every way to be desired that Mr. PLIMSOLL's facts and his recommendation should be widely known, not alone to the colliers in Yorkshire and Derbyshire, but in every locality where so much is being said about the high prices of fuel as compared with the wages paid. The public are rapidly learning all that they need or that they care to know on the subject.

THE SAFE WORKING OF COLLIERIES.

The passing of the Mines Regulation Bill has, it is to be hoped, removed for a long series of years from parliamentary interference, the important question of the safe working of our collieries, a subject upon which legislation has been alike difficult and tardy, for Government, whilst desirous of doing all that could be done to give every safety to the miner, had to keep in view the just rights and privileges of property. Looking, then, at the measure in its entirety, we consider it ought to be taken as satisfactory by both parties, although some few clauses, no doubt, are capable of improvement, looked at from either a master's or a workman's stand-point. Both parties, with a view to the measure passing this session, gave way on certain points, and they are to be congratulated that by having done so they have secured the passing of a really good measure. The Legislature, too, we have no doubt, will also be pleased to see the last of a Bill which for several sessions has threatened to extend the sitting of the House beyond the usual period.

For our own part, any lingering regret we may have with regard to the measure passing is founded on the probability that amongst the 500 essays written for the prizes offered by Mr. HERMON, M.P., for those pointing out the best means for preventing accidents in coal mines, there might in a few of them be found something really valuable—something that might have added materially to the worth of the Bill, and to the safety of the miner. We do not think it is too much to expect that the views of some 500 practical men working daily in our collieries, nearly all of them in those where a large quantity of explosive gas is constantly produced, would be entirely barren of material capable of increasing our knowledge as to the best means for preventing fatalities in mines from their most destructive foe. Indeed, the presumption, we think, is in favour of the view that our present stock of knowledge on the subject would have been considerably enlarged, for it appears scarcely within the range of probability that so much could be written by so many writers on any subject without something being evolved new and practical. To think otherwise would be to disparage the cream of a body of men on whom Government is about to impose new and important duties by the Mines Regulation Bill, for by the clauses relating to the appointment of examiners for granting certificates of competency to managers, three of the examining body are to consist of persons employed about mines. It is, therefore, scarcely possible to conceive that the men who will have to aid in deciding on the qualifications of those pro-

posing to take the management of collieries are incapable of giving valuable suggestions with regard to the business they are best acquainted with, and a knowledge of which is of vital importance to them. For those reasons, then, we regret that the judges have been unable to perform the arduous duties undertaken by them, and that no decision has been come to with regard to the essays. Nearly five months have elapsed since the manuscripts were sent in, and the writers, who had devoted a great deal of time and labour in working up and explaining their views, expected long before this that the result would have been made known. Many of them we do know have given up all thought of the matter, tired and at last exhausted with waiting. We are quite aware that the season has been a very trying one, and that the parliamentary duties of Mr. HERMON have been other two adjudicators—the practical men—will be acquired in by Mr. HERMON, seeing that the points to be decided are of a technical and practical character, and with respect to which the hon. member of Frome cannot be expected to have a very extensive knowledge. Of the literary abilities of the writers of the essays, of course, we should very much like to have had Mr. HERMON's opinion, apart from the subject matter itself in its scientific bearing.

There is another point that should not be overlooked. The carrying out of the New Mines Bill will require fresh General Rules for the guidance of the men at all collieries, and such being the case, it is advisable before they are got ready, or prepared for being sent to the Government Inspectors, that all persons interested in our coal mines should be made acquainted with the contents of the principal essays, or such of them as contain any reasonable suggestions, so that they might in some shape or other be embodied in the general code, outside the pale of parliamentary notice, owing to no decision having been come to by the judges in time.

In noticing the subject thus far we may say that we have been impelled to do so owing to the enquiries so frequently made by persons interested as to when the decision of the judges was likely to be made known. We can well understand that the reading over of such a vast mass of writing is a task of no ordinary character, and one that very few persons would undertake. But as gentlemen have volunteered to undergo the labour we can only, on behalf of the writers, express a wish that no time will be lost in setting their minds at rest. To see the termination of a contest in which the principal question is almost one of life and death to those engaged in mining operations is a consummation to be devoutly desired indeed; and we know we speak the feelings of the writers of the essays—and, we believe, also of M. HERMON—when we say that it is in the highest degree desirable that the judges' award should be no longer delayed. Such, we consider, is due to the writers themselves, to M. HERMON, and also to those gentlemen who have undertaken the onerous yet honourable duty of deciding as to the best essay written on the most momentous question of the day.

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.—The exports of coal from the United Kingdom are still increasing, having amounted in June to 1,108,067 tons, as compared with 1,063,267 tons in June, 1871, and 1,105,876 tons in June, 1870. In these totals the exports to Germany figured for 233,214 tons, 246,168 tons, and 202,597 tons respectively; and those to France for 164,187 tons, 158,348 tons, and 193,719 tons respectively. The aggregate quantity of coal exported from the United Kingdom to June 30, this year, amounted to 6,446,080 tons, as compared with 5,709,967 tons in the corresponding period of 1871, and 5,632,457 tons in the corresponding period of 1870. In these latter totals the exports to Germany figured for 924,675, 1,064,434, and 857,317 tons respectively; and those to France for 1,220,078 tons, 874,548 tons, and 1,215,237 tons respectively. Our exports of coal have increased this year to Russia, Sweden, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Brazil, and British India; but they have decreased to Denmark and Germany. The value of the coal exported in June was 757,847, as compared with 495,759, in June, 1871, and 524,782, in June, 1870; and in the six months ending June 30, this year, 3,970,130, as compared with 2,735,892, in the corresponding period of 1871, and 2,680,232, in the corresponding period of 1870.

BEST MINING MACHINERY AND TOOLS.—PREMIUM OF TWENTY POUNDS.—In the Supplement to the Journal of July 13 a Correspondent offered a Prize of 20l. for "the best account of the principal machines and tools used in mining operations, the names of their manufacturers, and prices, together with the result of the writer's experience in their use." We are glad to state that the matter has already assumed a tangible shape, and that Mr. J. H. COLLINS, F.G.S., the lecturer of the Miners' Association of Devon and Cornwall, has directed the attention of the advanced students of the association to the Prize, and strongly recommended them to endeavour to obtain it. It may be added that the Prize is open to public competition.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1872.—The Exhibition inaugurated under the auspices of the National Society for the Encouragement of Working Men, will be opened in the Palais de l'Industrie, at Paris, in the course of the ensuing week; and from the list of exhibitors already issued there is reason to anticipate a great success. It appears that several well-known English firms will be represented by their manufactures, and that there will also be exhibits from Belgium, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Alsatia, Spain, and other countries. The whole of the arrangements seem to have been made upon the most liberal scale, and reflect the highest credit upon Mr. Troncin du Meris, the energetic president of the society. The distinctions to be awarded to the exhibitors consist of gold, silver-gilt, silver, and bronze medals, honourable mentions, and certificates of competency for workmen, and great care has been taken to ensure the impartiality of the awards.

THE RAILWAY SPRING COMPANY.—For some years past the works carried on by the late firm of W. Charles and Co., of the Mills and Works, Sheffield, for the manufacture of railway springs, has been celebrated for the valuable and improved machinery employed, and a company has recently been formed—the Railway Spring Company—to acquire from the trustees the property and goodwill, and continue the development of the business. Although only a few months have elapsed since the change was effected, the enterprise has proved eminently successful. The works are now in full operation under the new régime, and the company have orders on the books which will take them some time to execute. The works are fitted up with the latest improvements in machinery for slitting, nibbing, and punching the various plates of which the springs are composed. The company also have the plant for making buffer, conical, volute, and spiral springs. The apparatus for testing the springs is of the most improved principle, as is also the machinery for making the special requisites for locomotive and other springs. This firm confines its attention exclusively to the manufacture of springs, and in this branch of business about 150 skilled workmen are constantly employed, the quality of their work being the more reliable in consequence.

MINES (COAL) REGULATION BILL.—In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, on the motion that the Bill be read a third time, Lord Elcho said he saw with regret, in the report of a meeting held at Barnsley, a statement to the effect that the provisions of the Bill were not satisfactory to working miners. The Bill contained nearly everything they had agitated for, and the compromises were agreed to with the sanction of those who represented them; and therefore he was justified in saying that, upon the whole, the miners had every reason to be satisfied with the Bill. One point only was not made perfectly clear by the Bill. The miners had long agitated in favour of a more effective ocular inspection by Government Inspectors, but they agreed to give this upon the understanding that, in lieu of it, what was proposed by his hon. friend the member for South Durham should be imported into our legislation—a proposal that a report as to ventilation, &c., should be kept in a certain specific form in every mine. When the member for Dudley (Mr. Sheridan) proposed that the Inspectors should keep a record of the number of mines they inspected, he opposed the motion, because he thought it was contrary to the principle of the Bill, which, he maintained, was not the principle of ocular inspection. Contrary to the wish of the representatives of the miners, he felt it his duty to vote against that proposal, but he did so in the belief that the provision in the Bill with reference to this report would be carried into effect in the way suggested by his hon. friend for South Durham. However, on examining the Bill more closely, he did not think it would do so, as there was no form of the report in the schedule, nor any provision that a copy of the report should at any stated time be sent to the Inspector. He had privately communicated with the Home Secretary, who said it was not desirable to re-commit the Bill in order to insert such a proviso, but he trusted the right hon. gentleman would cause the matter to be brought under the notice of the House of Lords. Mr. Bruce said the

able had referred to some sort of a bargain, but he at all events was no party to it. Lord Edo did not mean to imply that his right hon. friend had been caring to do with the bargain. Mr. Bruce said the whole question had been carefully considered in Committee, and the proposal of the hon. member for Wednesday (Mr. Brogden) that a detailed monthly report should be made to the Inspector was not agreed to. Mr. Brogden said that in consequence of the general wish of the Committee he withdrew his amendment and the schedule attached to it. Mr. Richard wished to state his conviction that the Home Secretary had been vigilantly mindful of the interests of the working miners.

REPORT FROM UPPER SILESIA.

Breslau, July 14.—COALS: Prices are rapidly rising again; the official price at the Königsgrube, the largest fiscal mine which produces the best coal in Silesia, is to-day at the pit:—Large coal 13 sh. per English ton; nuts, 8 sh. ditto; small, 6 sh. ditto; for other good Upper Silesian coals about 1 sh. per ton less. The demand for Upper Silesian coals is very active at present; the stocks are everywhere diminishing, and already contracts have been made for the year 1873 at higher prices than the present, in consequence of the favourable tendency of the iron markets. The coal production is again increasing; it is estimated that the coal raised this year, in comparison with 1871, will exceed 300,000 tons. The exportation to Austria and Poland has considerably increased, and larger quantities have again been sent to Berlin and Stettin, in both of which places, and especially in the latter, the Silesian coal had been shut out for some time. As soon as the Oder is made navigable at all seasons of the year a much greater quantity is likely to be sent there.

Iron.—The works are full of orders for the next three months, and most of them have already disposed of the whole production to the end of the year, some even have made contracts for a part of 1873, so that a fall of prices is not expected, especially as coals are rising so rapidly again. The present prices at the works are:—Silesian coke pig, 64. 10s. to 64. 15s. per ton; charcoal pig, 71. 10s.; rolled iron, 154. 15s.; sheets, 284. 10s.; forged iron, 174. 10s.; rails, 154. to 164.

Zinc.—Since the 9th the price of spelter has still further improved, and 175 thlr. per cwt. has been paid for special brands. There is much enquiry, and a further advance not improbable.

Breslau, July 15.—Since my last report the upward tendency of Spelter has continued; several larger transactions, both in ordinary and special marks, have taken place. To-day, a large parcel of ordinary spelter has been sold at 73½ thlr. per cwt., and Scheffler is to-day not to be had at 5 sh. above last week's quotation. In consequence thereof the prices of sheet zinc have likewise been raised from 3 to 10 sh. per ton.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

July 18.—There was a very strong feeling in various localities "down west" that the week would open with an authoritative rise in the tin standard. This anticipation was not fulfilled, but higher prices have, nevertheless, been obtained for sundry parcels, and the demand continues good. There is a progressive development of legitimate enterprise onward in most of our districts, which is manifesting itself in a very encouraging manner, promising well for permanent results. This the state of the market will foster, while it is not calculated so much to aid wild and purely speculative projects.

There is no question that the recent discoveries of tin in Australia mean something. Twelve months since there were only 7 tin mining leases in force there, now there are 2240 in existence. Of course it is not every "bal" that is going to pay. Nevertheless, there can be little doubt that Australian tin will in the future—when its deposits are well in hand—exercise a considerable influence upon the market. However, that is not likely to be this year—possibly not the next. A gentleman engaged in the Mining Department under the Victorian Government, sent to report upon the tin mines in the New England district, has stated his belief that the deposits of stream tin there are far richer than those in any other part of the world, instancing the Elsmore Mine as being richer than any mine in England. As to copper, to the production of which the high price in England has communicated a great stimulus, in the Goulburn, Orange, Menato, Bathurst, and Bourke districts rich lodes are being worked. The Cobarr Mine, at Bourke, where the lode is 30 feet in width, it is said to be as rich as the Burra Burra, of South Australia. Smelted specimens have yielded 74 ozs. of pure copper to 12 ozs. of ore.

From Victoria last year, according to the Government official returns, 250 tons of tin ore and 17,808 lbs. of metal were exported, whilst the total value of the tin exported from the colony since the discovery of the gold fields is but 255,891/. The tin (black sand) raised during 1871 amounted to 333 tons; the quantity shipped, 193 tons. The price per ton on the spot is 604.; the price in England ranged from 722. to 922. per ton. The following are the localities in which it was raised, viz.:—Eldorado 253 tons, Woolshed 40, Sebastopol 20, other places 20: total 333. The quantity of tin smelted in the division was only 30 tons; the percentage yield was about 68. Of the smelted tin 6 tons were exported. The price on the spot is 1284. and in Melbourne 1322.

The Metalliferous Mines Regulation Bill, with its twin-brother the Mines Bill, pure and simple, has passed the ordeal of the third reading in the Lower House, and will have no difficulty in making its way through the Upper. In its present shape it contains little that is objectionable; and, on the other hand, is not so useful in all respects as it might have been. Nevertheless, it is a good, sound, valuable, and, we believe, workable measure. The proposal of M. Magniac to insert a clause regulating the Doctor and Club system has led to a correspondence between that gentleman and Mr. W. J. Corin, of Liskeard. In his last letter, published in the *Western Morning News*, M. Corin suggests how the difficulty which exists, and which, he it remembered, is only a partial one, might be obviated. He remarks: The amount paid by each miner is extremely small, and, considered as a payment for even a very little medical attendance, is very unremunerative to the medical men; it is the number (each paying this small sum) that makes it at all worth the while of a surgeon to accept an appointment, or, indeed, that makes it possible for him to do so without loss to himself; if he does accept a small number it is because he is willing to lose now the hope of being paid here-and-by when the number may be large. But it would be found in practice that if a few men in a large mine choose a surgeon for themselves, neither he nor any other would be willing to take them. * * * Why should not mines choose their surgeons, as clubs do? I have the honour of being surgeon to several clubs, having been elected by the members. They unanimously chose me, yet there were doubtless many who personally would have preferred their own medical men, but they waived their private preferences in favour of the wish and choice of the large majority. So let it be with mines. When a doctor is to be appointed to a mine, or if a large one and two surgeons are considered necessary, let the managers and agents give the miners a *comp. d'office*, and let the men as to a club would do, and after due deliberation decide on the surgeon or surgeons to whom the appointment shall be offered.

An interesting discovery has recently been made at Wheal Seton. Hot springs are no uncommon phenomena in Cornish mines, but in this instance a spring has been tapped not only of very unusual temperature, but impregnated with saline matter to a very remarkable degree. It seems that the existence of the spring was first noticed about 12 months since by men who were engaged on a pitch in the 100 fathom level of Wheal Seton. Operations were then suspended at that point, and no further notice taken of the occurrence until a few weeks since, when the working was resumed. Gradually both the spring and the air in the end became warmer, until the former reached nearly 100°, and the latter over 90°. Moreover the water increased both in quantity and force, which was variable, until it is now being discharged at the rate of between 40 and 50 gallons per minute. Whenever it falls, upon drying, a white incrustation is observed, which is very salt to the taste, so is the water itself. By order of the executive, Capt. Robt. Williams, the managing agent, forwarded a bottle of the water to the analytical chemist of the Tread Agricultural Association, Mr. S. T. Rowe, whose results show that an imperial gallon contains more than 1000 grains of saline matter in solution, more than half of which is ordinary salt, the bulk of the remainder being carbonates. The water is clear, but produces an irritation of the skin after long contact with it, and is now so hot that some of the miners have refused to work on it. It occurs in a great cross-course, is more than three miles from the sea, and much below the sea level. The heat is supposed to indicate the presence of a strong lode of some kind in the neighbourhood, although the special cause of the heat and saltness is a matter which seems difficult of explanation.

Attention has been many times called to the unfortunate way in which some of the quarrying operations in the sister counties (we refer particularly to the granite districts) are carried on. Not very long since the Men-an-tol was destroyed. Then the Cheesewring was propped and shored until all its picturesque quality was gone. Still more recently the famous stone house of Daniel Gumb, in the same locality, has been destroyed, although Gumb was a man of whose attainments, in an age when learning drew afar off from the ordinary labourer, Cornwall might well have been proud. And now from the most remote parts of the country, as well as from many a spot on Dartmoor, one hears of masses of rock of great picturesque quality—the lions of

their neighbourhood—being recklessly shattered by the quarrymen, though in themselves of little value, because they are, unfortunately, too easily got at. Their protection, which is really a matter for the landowners, would not in the least prejudice legitimate quarrying; rather would it be advanced.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

July 18.—The Warrant Market continued very irregular last week, 112s. cash was accepted on Wednesday, and the price rallied again on Thursday to 118s., closing at 116s.

On Tuesday, after the holidays, the opening price was 117s. 6d., and as high as 118s. 3d. was paid, but the closing price was—sellers, 117s. 6d. prompt cash, and 118s. fourteen days.

Yesterday the tone at the opening of the market was rather quieter, and business was done as low as 116s. 3d. cash; but an improvement soon set in, and the close was steady—buyers, 117s. 3d. cash, sellers, 117s. 6.

To-day there has been more desire shown to buy, and a good business has been done from 117s. 6d. up to 118s. 3d. cash, closing with buyers at the best.

There is no change in makers' prices, although some of them must be regarded as nominal.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Gartsherrie, at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)	140s. 0d.	120s. 0d.
Coltness ditto	145 0	120 0
Summerlee ditto	140 0	120 0
Carnbroe ditto	130 0	110 0
Monkland ditto	125 0	115 0
Clyde ditto	120 0	117 6
Govan, at Broomielaw	120 0	117 6
Langloan, at Port-Dundas	137 6	119 0
Calder ditto	140 0	—
Glengarnock, at Ardrossan	133 6	120 0
Eglington ditto	122 6	120 0
Dalmellington ditto	125 0	120 0
Carron, at Grangemouth, selected	—	—
Shotts, at Leith	—	—
Kinnell, at Boness	125 0	120 0
Bar iron	£15 0 0	—
Nail rods	15 0 0	—

For the week ending July 15, 1871	Tons	23,328
July 13, 1872		20,254
Decrease		3,074
Total increase since Dec. 25, 1871		94,062 tons

The Iron Ore coming to hand is very firmly held in good hands, and first quality can only be purchased at high rates; inferior sorts are also bringing unusual prices, and very poor stone is selling at profitable prices.

Malleable Iron has been again advanced 20s. a ton, making first common bars 154., and second ditto 144. 15s. Plates and angles in proportion. With this advance, wages have been increased to millmen 10 per cent., and puddlers are receiving 1s. per ton additional. The engine-keepers' wages have also been advanced 6d. per day in this and neighbouring districts. With these advances comes the sinister rumour that one or two of the malleable works in this neighbourhood will temporarily suspend working, as the high price of pig-iron, coal, and wages are out of all proportion to the price paid for the finished article. The works are in the meantime busy, but some makers are said to be supplying finished iron 54., or thereby, under present cost price.

An influential meeting of gentlemen connected with the manufacturing and engineering trades in Dundee has been held to consider the propriety of erecting a monument to the late James Carmichael, engineer. On the motion of Provost Yeaman, it was unanimously resolved to erect a statue, in bronze, of the late Mr. Carmichael, in recognition of the advantages resulting to the engineering and iron trades of the country from the inventions which he perfected. In 1821, a plan was invented by Mr. Carmichael for reversing steamboat engines from the deck of the vessel, and the invention being given free to the trade, it was at once adopted throughout the country. However, the most important of his inventions was the "fan-blast, or blowing machine," for heating and melting iron. To the trade of the country this was also given as a gift, and a complete revolution in the heating and melting of iron was the consequence. By the new process a bar of iron could be brought to a welding heat in less than half the time which it formerly required; and so great was the saving effected, that, while before 11 sets of bellows cost upwards of 500., a machine sufficient for 11 fires could be got for 60.

The attempts by the mineowners to increase the output of their pits, and thus render themselves somewhat independent of their colliers, has met with a practical solution at Gartsherrie, where one machine, as perfected by Mr. Stevenson, the underground manager, is calculated to do the work of 30 colliers.—[A description of this new Coal-Cutting Machine appears in the Supplement to this week's Journal.] At the present time, when demand cannot be anything like met, this fact is important, and may have an important bearing on the future of the Scotch coal trade. As it is, prices for all denominations of coal have been again advanced 1s. per ton, with a continuously flowing demand, which cannot be supplied. New shafts are being sunk, and new pits are being rapidly opened up, but the demand continues increasing. During the week the shipments were 35,612 tons, against about 34,000 tons in the corresponding week of last year, and vessels are ever waiting for cargoes.

BRICKS FROM BLAZE.—Mr. Murray has leased from the Glasgow Iron Company a large hill of blaze at their No. 2 Ironstone Pit, Garrioch, Kelvinside, for the purpose of making it into brick by machinery. A large and powerful engine has been erected at the works, which works a number of bruising-rollers and pan-mills for crushing the blaze. They are considered a good second-class fire-brick.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

July 18.—The accountant completed his scrutiny on Monday morning last, and during the afternoon of the same day the anxiously awaited result was officially declared by Mr. G. J. Barker, the Chairman of the South Staffordshire Ironmasters' Association. The accountant reports that the average price of bars for the last three months has been 117. 11s. 7d. This will entitle the puddlers to an advance of 2s. per ton, and other finished ironworkers to an advance of 20 per cent. The price of puddling in South Staffordshire will, therefore, during the next six months be 12s. 6d. per ton, being 1s. 3d. per ton more than is at present paid in any other English iron district. This substantial advance in wages had been pretty generally anticipated by the trade, as shown by the successive revisions of price-lists during the last few weeks. On Friday Earl Dudley's price for bars was declared up another 17., making the rate 167. 12s. 6d.; the quotation of Messrs. Barrow and Sons (Bloomfield), and other leading houses being, 164. per ton. The prices were firm, but without change, at the ironmasters' meeting to-day, although it is thought by some not unlikely that a still further advance will be declared shortly. Sheets and plates are, indeed, already firmer, the advance on best sheets of thin gauges being as much as 44. per ton. To-day's quotations are:—Best sheets (singles) 271.; ditto (doubles), 287.; common sheets (singles), 217.; ditto (doubles), 222. 10s. per ton. At these unprecedented prices several transactions took place, although, as a rule, the ironmasters were reluctant to book orders, or even to give quotations. For galvanised iron sheathing the colonial demand is exceedingly buoyant, being stimulated, it is said, by the great number of wool stores in course of erection in Australia and New Zealand. The demand continues remarkably brisk for the various classes of iron used in the construction of railway fittings, notwithstanding that the orders on account of Russia have somewhat declined. For pig-iron the usual contracts are being freely placed at the full advance, all-mine being firm at 84. to 84. 5s., and cinder at 64. to 64. 5s., while for cold-blast iron of Shropshire make 84. 15s. to 94. are the ruling quotations.

A new blast-furnace for the manufacture of charcoal pig-iron has just been put into blast at Bradley, near Bilston, by Mr. James Light, and another furnace adjoining is in course of construction. By this enterprise an old (and, as was thought, an obsolete) industry has been revived in South Staffordshire, there being no other charcoal furnace in the district, and only two besides in the whole kingdom. Smelting iron with charcoal recalls the troublous days of Dud Dudley, who, it will be remembered, was the first to supersede the use of that fuel for iron making by what he quaintly termed "sea coals." A further historic interest attaches to the works from the fact that they are built on the exact site of the first blast-furnace erected in Bilston, by John Wilkinson, in 1763, where also the first blowing-engine in the world was erected by the renowned James Watt. The machinery is of the newest and best description, the following being the more noticeable features:—The blowing cylinder of the engine

is above the steam cylinder, and between the two cylinders are the links connected to the beam, a parallel motion and smoothness of working being thus afforded. The ore-crushing mill is worked from the end of the fly-wheel shaft. The material is raised to the furnace mouth by a water-balance lift, similar to that employed at the furnaces of the Chillington Company. The furnace already blowing will be devoted to charcoal pig, specially adapted to malleable castings and Bessemer steel, and the other furnace, when completed, will be devoted to the production of cold-blast hematite iron of a high quality.

The South Staffordshire Ironworks Company (Limited) is the name of another joint-stock enterprise, the prospectus of which has just appeared. The capital of this company is fixed at 70,000., in 104. shares, and the objects of the undertaking are to acquire as going concerns and further develop and amalgamate the following establishments in the neighbourhood of Stourbridge:—The Bretwell Hall Ironworks and Rolling Mills, the Bretwell Lane Ironworks and Rolling Mills, and the Wardsley Foundry and Girder Works. The three works are capable of producing 200 tons of finished iron, 100 tons of castings, and 50 tons of wrought ironwork per week, on which there is an estimated net profit of 16,000. a year.

A Coalmasters' Association for the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire district has been definitely formed, Mr. E. Fisher Smith (Dudley) being chairman, Mr. T. Barker (Wolverhampton) vice-chairman, and Mr. King (Dudley) secretary. Concurrently with the formation of the association, the following important resolution was carried:—

"That this association will insist upon one hour's rest being taken by the men and horses for meal time, the day's work to consist of eight working hours, and the men to go down and come up the pit in their own time."

Of this resolution a formal notice of 14 days has been given to the miners by the majority of coalmasters throughout the district. At present the attitude of the men is defiant. They reject the latter part of the resolution *in toto*, and demand a further advance of 6d. per day. Should both sides continue unyielding the inevitable result must be a general "lock-out," the consequences of which would be impossible to estimate. There is reason to hope that some compromise will be effected before the notice expires.

In the price of Black Country hardware a general advance is taking place. Tin-plate and japanned goods are 5 to 10 per cent. higher, and stamped hollowware, from which there was a discount of 7½ per cent., is now declared net. The discount allowed off galvanised iron goods has been further reduced to 10 per cent. Metallic bedsteads are again dearer, the total advance on these goods since last September being as much as 50 per cent. The demand is generally well sustained, orders being particularly large for railway fastenings, and the heavier classes of engineering ironwork.

Additional shafts are, we learn, about to be sunk on the Cannock Chase coal field by two of the principal firms. In the West Bromwich district strenuous efforts are being made to free the water-logged mines by the use of more powerful pumping apparatus than has been hitherto employed.

The North Staffordshire Iron Trade continues pretty much as last reported, an unsettled feeling still restricting operations. Prices are firm, with a tendency to advance. Grey forge-pig, of good brands, realises 64. 10s. delivered, and other qualities are proportionately high. For ironstone the quotations are:—Furnace red mine 24s. to 27s. per ton, and puddling mine 30s. per ton. The men are not working with any greater regularity in this district than in the southern part of the county.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

July 18.—There appears to be little variation in the state of the Iron Trade of this district. Steady activity is still to be noticed, every class of iron being in urgent request, so that the difficulty is not to find orders but to turn out the supplies required. During the past week there has been a rather considerable suspension of operations, owing to the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Cardiff. This show is the great attraction of the Principality this week, and masters, managers, and workers alike flock to visit it. Mr. Marsden's new Crushing Machine excited very general attention. The out-turn of the works will not, therefore, bear favourable comparison with former weeks. In the demand there is little or no change to note; but makers, as was foreshadowed in previous reports, continue to enter very cautiously into new engagements, because things are still in such a state as will not admit of their placing contracts on their books with too much freedom. Very serious difficulties and losses may be incurred if manufacturers fettered themselves with numerous or extensive transactions at any time while things remain as at present. There does not seem to be so much agitation amongst the workers as was expected, either in regard to the wages question or the reduction of the hours of labour, and latterly, therefore, work has been carried on more peacefully than for some time, yet nothing like implicit confidence can be placed in the men, and especially now that a further advance in wages is announced from the North of England. Any day, therefore, may witness a general claim being made for another rise in wages, and if the prices of iron go up, as they are expected to do, the men are hardly likely to remain long satisfied without a proportionate advance in their wages. Labour is, therefore, uncertain, and it is not only likely to continue so, but the more the values of the materials manufactured increase, and the higher wages become, the more uncertain and unreliable labour will be. While, also, the supplies of raw materials continue so limited business must be cramped, and manufacturers will not be able to entertain any other enquiries for iron than those which are absolutely made to meet daily requirements. For this reason the iron markets were never, perhaps, so free of speculative transactions than at present, and as it is now pretty certain that the consumption of iron has permanently increased there is little doubt that a very extensive trade will be done if makers can only supply the immediate requirements of customers. As iron has become an indispensable article of use in almost every undertaking the demand must be on a more extensive scale in the future than in the past, and prices cannot again be so low. It is not, therefore, apprehended that the further advance which may be made in prices will not tend to any material extent to check purchases, and makers are looking forward with confidence to the future.

In the Tin-Plate Trade matters continue satisfactory. A better understanding between masters and men in this, than in any of the staple trades of the district. Both masters and men seem to have too keen a recollection of the depression which they experienced some time ago to neglect to make the most of the prosperity which now prevails. Work is, therefore, carried on steadily at all the establishments, and the greatest activity is now to be witnessed at works which laid idle for years. The demand continues active, so that the books are kept well filled with orders, and the advanced prices are maintained without difficulty.

In the Coal Trade things remain much the same as previously reported. The output of the collieries has not been large this week, which is mainly attributable to the Royal Agricultural show at Cardiff. There appears to have been a general understanding between masters, managers, and colliers that the week should be a broken one, and that, at least, a partial holiday should be afforded to almost every person who had the means and the will to run to Cardiff to see the great show. In so far as the demand is concerned, it may be said that masters remain in pretty nearly the same state as reported last week. Week after week the important announcement is made that there are practically no stocks held abroad, and that there is, therefore, no likelihood of a diminution in the consumption of coal for many months to come. The present extraordinary prices will, no doubt, induce every possible effort being made in order to economise fuel, or to find some substitute for it, and future generations will, in all probability, benefit by the investigations which will be made. The waste of coal for many years past has been something prodigious, and if the high prices would only induce inventors to turn their attention to the importance of preventing, as far as possible, the waste of coal which cannot at present well be avoided, a lasting benefit would be conferred upon posterity. The men seem to have thought better of their demand for an advance in wages, and not so much is said of the reduction of the hours of labour. At a meeting of colliers and managers, held at Crumlin, Monmouthshire, it was agreed not to adopt the eight-hours system.

The engine erected at the new colliery at Coedcae, Blewog, Llanelly, has been successfully started, and the undertaking is expected to be prosperous and remunerative to the proprietors.

A more striking proof of the activity which has for some time

attended the staple trades of the district is seen by the increased traffic on the local railways. The gross earnings of the Taff Vale for the past half-year amounted to 190,372*l.*, as compared with 167,233*l.* in the first half of 1871, being an increase of 23,000*l.* The receipts of the Monmouthshire for the half-year was 85,791*l.*, as compared with 82,108*l.* in the first half of 1871, and 80,295*l.* in the first half of 1870. The Cambrian shows an increase of something like 6000*l.* in its earnings in the half-year; the Brecon and Merthyr, about 3000*l.*; Llanelly about 6000*l.*; and other smaller lines similar improvements.

Mr. G. Harrison, who has for a long time been chief engineer and secretary of the Monmouthshire Railway is about to resign that office.

The arrivals at Swansea include—The Amelie, from Bordeaux, with 110 tons of pitwood, for Livingston, Richards, and Co.; the Native Pearl, from Huelva, with 34 tons of mineral ore, to order; the Anster, from Antwerp, with 300 tons of iron ore, for Lettrich and Co.; the Jeune Benoni, from Bilbao, with 210 tons of iron ore, for James Strick; the Asterope, from Antwerp, with 150 tons of fire-clay, for Vivian and Sons; the Baptiste Marie, from Bilbao, with 135 tons of iron ore, for Governor and Company; the Edith, from Catania, with 406 tons of brimstone for Elford, Williams, and Co.; the Elizabeth, from Bilbao, with 195 tons of iron ore, to order; the Augusta, from Bilbao, with 228 tons of iron ore, to order; the Madeline, from Bilbao, with 355 tons of iron ore, to order; the Pembroke Castle, from Huasco, with 554 tons of argilliferous lead ore, and 36 tons of argilliferous copper, for H. Bath and Son; the Sheldrake (s.s.), from Bilbao, with 390 tons of iron ore, for W. H. Thomas and Co., and 168 tons of iron ore, for Landore Steel Co.; the Marie Rose, from Bilbao, with 220 tons of iron ore, to order; the Delphinne, from Bilbao, with 270 tons of iron ore, for Governor and Co.; the Eliza Griffiths, from Drammen, with 195 tons of zinc ore, for Dillwyn and Co.; the Mathilde Julie, from Bilbao, with 130 tons of iron ore, for Landore Steel Co.; the Guide, from Huelva, with 360 tons of sulphur ore, for Vivian and Sons.

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

July 18.—Another advance in the price of coal has taken place. Messrs. Knowles and Son, Messrs. Fletcher and Co., the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, and several other of the leading firms in South Lancashire have announced an advance of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and their example will, doubtless, be followed throughout the district. On Monday morning the advance led to a strike of 800 colliers in the employ of the Duke of Bridgewater's trustees. The men demanded an increase of wages to the amount of about one-third of the advance on the selling prices; the proprietors refused to make the full concession, and offered a compromise, but the men declined to accept it, and ceased work. The miners at the colliery of Mr. Matthew Bennett, whose pits are also situated in the south-eastern district of the county, have struck for an advance of wages; and, in fact, the labour market, as a whole, is in an exceedingly unsettled state.

Trade continues very brisk; but the high prices that prevail are to some extent having the effect of restricting transactions to immediate requirements. At Barrow steel rails and other railway material are in special request, America being a very extensive customer. The steel works in this district are three or four times as large as they were three years ago, but the output is by no means equal to the demand.

On Thursday the county magistrates sitting at Bolton fined a man, named Thomas Fish, 4*s.*, and costs for a breach of the special rules at the Park Hall Colliery, Blackrod, owned by Messrs. Dornay, Ridgway, and Hewarth. The defendant was a freeman, and became a draught made his candle to "swear" he altered a brattice-cloth, and risked the life of every man in the mine.

To-day was the day appointed for resuming, after an adjournment of three months, the enquiry at the Railway Tavern, Ince, as to the 70 deaths caused by the explosion in September last at the Moss Pits, Ince, near Wigan, belonging to Messrs. Pearson and Knowles. In opening the sitting the Coroner said he had to report to the jury one unfortunate and painful circumstance. Since he had entered the house he had received a telegram from Mr. Peter Higson, jun., stating that Mr. Peter Higson, sen., Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines for the district, was dangerously ill, and was unable to be present. He was sure that this was a matter that would be deeply regretted, and he sincerely hoped that the attack would be only a temporary one; and that Mr. Higson would again rally, and would be spared not only to complete that enquiry, with which he had been intimately associated, but for many years to come. The manager of the workmen employed in repairing the upset-shaft—Joseph Farrimond—made a statement as to how the work was progressing. The sinkers, he said, were now about 4½ yards from the Nine feet mine, where the bulk of the bodies lie, and the work was still one of very great difficulty. They were not progressing at the rate of more than 2 ft. a day. The pit up to the point now reached was filled with debris, consisting of burnt bricks, metal, ashes, &c. The water used for flooding the mine was kept just above the Nine feet working. A little gas was making its appearance, but not much. The Coroner said there seemed a probability of coming across bodies or remains in a short time now. He suggested a further adjournment for two months, with the understanding that the jurors should be called together earlier if necessary. The jury agreed to this arrangement, and the proceedings terminated.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

July 18.—The business in Coal and Coke has been more satisfactory lately, all the principal holidays being over the output has somewhat improved; the supply, however, is still far short of the demand. The strike at Ryhope has ended by the men going in on the old terms, the matter in dispute to be settled by arbitration in the ordinary way afterwards.

At the Joint Meeting of Engineers, the paper of Mr. Cockburn, "On the Carboniferous Limestone of South Durham and North Yorkshire," is most important, bearing, as it does, on the deposits of coal and iron in that great district. It may be considered as a continuation of the practical subject introduced by Mr. Paget, as such a paper cannot fail to throw more light on the question of the quantities of coal and iron likely to be found in the Cleveland district, and also on the qualities of the various kinds of coal and iron ore found.

The paper of Mr. Bainbridge, "On the Methods of Providing against the Various Causes of Loss of Power in the Application of Compressed Air," is one of great importance. The use of compressed air for hauling and pumping underground may be expected to play an important part in coal mining in the future. It is evident that, more especially when labour is becoming daily more expensive, every possible exertion will be made to introduce machinery in place of manual labour, and compressed air as a motive power, so far as mining science has advanced, appears to be the most useful agent for effecting this purpose. It has been shown that at Ryhope this power has been conveyed a considerable distance underground, and then applied in hauling the coals, thus dispensing with the use of a large number of horses, and there appears to be no reason why the same power should not be applied in pumping water, and also in cutting coal. The cost of cutting coal by manual labour is already excessive, and may be expected to increase, and the only remedy for this is the introduction of machines for the cutting and bringing down the coal. These machines have made some progress in the southern coal districts, and also in Scotland, but hitherto they have not been successful here; but one of the Glasgow machines has been introduced here, and we shall give some account of its performance at an early date.

UNDERGROUND LOCOMOTIVES.—Several attempts have been made to introduce a machine of this kind during the past dozen years in this district, but they have been so far failures. We hear, however, that an attempt is shortly to be made by an engineer in the South of England, and sincerely hope that the scheme may prove successful.

THE COAL AND COKE FAMINE IN THE NORTH.—IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY A COALOWNER.—At the Darlington Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, Mr. Grierson, a coalowner and iron merchant, said the reason of the extreme prices and considerable advance in coal and coke was, so far as they could see, entirely attributable to the restricted working of the miners. A reference to the pay-bills, and the amount of work done by a single man or by any number which might be taken, showed that, as a rule, the pitmen were earning no more money than at this time last year. There were a larger number of men in the district, but actually less work was being done. It might be submitted as an illustration of the state of things that when some of the Teesdale lead miners went to a colliery where there was no strike or lock-out, and where the 20 per cent. advance was being enjoyed by the workmen, but where there was restricted work, only half the quantity of coal being obtained as at the same period last year, they were called blacklegs. It was evident that there was an understanding both at the collieries and ironstone mines that with the advance in wages had been obtained there should be an equivalent reduction in the amount of work done per man. The effect of such a decision was that the blast furnaces were making from 10 to 15 per cent. less iron than they would do if the minerals were forthcoming in sufficient quantities, and if the collieries, which were only worked to the extent of one-tenth of their capacity, were worked in an ordinary way. Of course, he did not wish to question for a moment the right of the pitmen to pursue any course they thought proper. It was simply his duty to state facts. The deductions from which seemed to him to be that the customer at the present time had very much more to pay for what he required, the coalowners, as a whole, getting upon much more to pay for produce 10 per cent. advance in price, upon some 20, or even 40 per cent. The coalowner, at the same time, had to pay 20 per cent. in advance of wages, but beyond that he had to contend with very great loss arising from the restricted work. Any one understanding the cost of working a colliery with all its appliances would know that if but little work was done the cost was enormously increased, owing to the standard expenses being much the same under any circumstances. There was thus going on what might be termed a large amount of waste, and some were decidedly worse. In reference to the colliery he spoke about, instead of making the 25,000 tons a year contracted for, they were making 15,000 tons. Thus the contract made for 3½ years would, at the present rate, last for 4½ years. He could show clearly that at this colliery they were making no profits whatever, and unless any further

advance in wages was accompanied with an increase in the amount of work done, so as to lessen the standing expenses, they would certainly, if they could legally do so, stop altogether.

So far as the pitmen were concerned, they were earning about the same amount per man as twelve months ago, whilst their wives were crying out that what they had to buy was becoming more costly, and it was only too probable that with more time the men required more money to spend for themselves. They thus saw that the consumer was suffering, the coalowner was not benefited, and certainly the pitman could not be benefited by his restricted work. Meanwhile coals were being brought by the North-Eastern Railway from the neighbourhood of Sheffield to Darlington for their own consumption, and new districts were being developed as much as possible. In all other countries it was becoming the great object to develop coal fields as much as possible, more particularly in Westphalia, where there promised to be a strong competition with this district. It seemed, therefore, only too probable that when the inevitable collapse came, with the present waste arising from restricted work, that this district would not be in anything like the position it should be to contend with the adverse time. If the miner would only make hay while the sun shines he might now provide something handsome for a rainy day, and benefit the community at large. The present extreme prices affected the consumer very much more than the coalowner, and although no sensible coalowner could desire to see extreme prices with an increase of wages, and loss by restricted work, he was bound to protect himself by advancing his prices of coal and coke where he could. He might say, in conclusion, that Mr. Rowman had mentioned to him that day that he was satisfied from good authority that not one-tenth of the coke now sold was sold at high prices.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

July 18.—The market at Middlesbrough on Tuesday was well attended, and a brisk enquiry was made for pig-iron. Very little of this commodity, however, can be offered for sale, its scarcity being more and more felt every succeeding week. For prompt delivery nothing is changing hands under 110*s.* (No. 3), and the tendency of prices is upwards. Considerable difficulty is still experienced in consequence of the short supplies of raw material to the blast-furnaces, and it is seriously contemplated by some proprietors to blow out some portion of their furnaces, in order to keep the remainder in full blast. At the present time several furnaces in the district are blowing little more than half-blast. Great complaint is made by owners of steam-vessels, but more particularly of sailing craft, of the loss caused to them in having to wait for pig-iron cargoes, and frequent and heavy claims are continually being made on this account. In finished iron departments, apart from the loss of time through the irregularity with which the men attend work, a considerably larger tonnage could be turned out if pig metal was more plentiful. The demand for manufactured iron continues very large, and in some branches enquires are more numerous and heavier than they have been during the past few weeks. For railway requirements specifications are coming to hand pretty freely, and a fair amount of work is reported to have been secured by Cleveland firms. The unsettled state of the labour market, however, hinders the masters from making contracts far ahead. For shipbuilding and engineering iron there is also active demand.

A new branch of industry in Cleveland was inaugurated on Tuesday last by the opening of Messrs. Jones Brothers and Co's. new cut-nail works adjoining their present Ayrton Rolling-Mills, at Middlesbrough. The works are laid out to produce about 100 tons of nails per week, the machinery now in operation being capable of manufacturing something like 40 tons. The opening, which took place immediately at the close of Tuesday's market, was witnessed by a large number of gentlemen, who were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the proprietors. Speeches were made by Mr. Isaac L. Bell, Mr. Edward Williams, Mr. Danks, Mr. Jones, and others, and the proprietors of the new works were highly complimented upon their new undertaking.

An example of the Narrow Gauge Suspension Railway is in successful daily operation from the Parkhouse Hematite Iron Ore Mines, near Furness Abbey, to the Roose Station, on the Furness Railway, North Lancashire. This line, of about 1 mile in length, is upon inclines averaging 1 in 42, and curves of from 5 to 10 chains radius, over side-long and somewhat broken ground, and at various elevations from 3 to 22 feet. The line is worked by a stationary engine and endless wire-rope, and is capable of carrying a traffic of 100,000 tons per annum. The wagons carry each 1 ton of iron ore; and small carriages with eight passengers are run with perfect steadiness and safety at a speed of 15 miles per hour. It is claimed for these little railways that they are not only of great value for the conveyance of minerals and as feeders to main lines, but also that in time of war they could be made so as to follow up an army in the field, and be of the utmost importance in conveying military and commissariat stores and provisions from the base of operations. The machinery was constructed by Messrs. Manning, Wardle, and Co., of the Boyne Engine Works, Leeds, a firm which perhaps has turned out successfully more novel machines than any similar establishment in the district. They have now designed and built a miniature locomotive engine for running at the military camp at Aldershot, on what is known as the new "suspension" system—a line of railway, 18 in. gauge, of a novel and ingenious character, patented by Mr. J. B. Fell, whose name is widely familiar through his connection with the Mont Cenis Mountain Railway.

COLLIERY ENTERPRISE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The exorbitant demands of colliers having resulted in a constantly increasing price for coal, consumers anxiously look around for new sources of supply, in the hope of lessening the drain upon our British collieries to the greatest possible extent, and thus restoring prices to their former position. The idea of bringing German coal into the London market is by no means a new one, and existing rates would appear to be high enough to justify an effort in that direction. It has even been urged, again, that by an amount of organisation by no means impracticable United States coal could be remuneratively laid down at all ports in the Atlantic at which commercial vessels are in the habit of taking in English coal. And the opinion that Australia will in a very short time be in a position to command all the markets of the East, by supplying a better article at a lower price than is possible to the English coalmasters, is now so general that arrangements have already been made by some of the capitalists interested in the New South Wales coal fields to provide the necessary facilities for very extensive shipments from the Hunter. The latest advices from South Australia bring the gratifying intelligence that English is gradually receding before the supplies from the colonial markets, and that New South Wales coal is readily obtainable afloat at Adelaide at 18*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Now, at present English coal could not be laid down there except at considerably more than twice that price; and, as the British Government experiments have proved beyond question that the quality of the New South Wales coal is fully equal to that of the best purchasable in Durham and Northumberland, in England, there can be no reason why British coal should continue to be shipped either to Australia or the East; and if some additional English capital were invested in New South Wales collieries such shipments might be almost entirely prevented.

The collieries of the Australian Agricultural, Scottish Australian, Waratah, and other companies at and near Newcastle, N.S.W., are well known, and that the number of pits in active operation could be largely increased without making colliery working in the colony less remunerative to those engaged in it is acknowledged. The village of Hexham is rapidly growing into a town, and the entire district to the south-west of the Hunter, between Hexham and Newcastle, appears to be one large and valuable coal field. The collieries already mentioned are at present in profitable operation, and it is now proposed to augment the supply of coal by securing the development, either under lease or otherwise, of the Wentworth coal field, 4166 acres in extent, which is situated about half-a-dozen miles from the Hexham Station and the Hunter, and about 15½ miles from Newcastle. The coal measures on the Wentworth property are described as being regular, lying nearly horizontal, and apparently not much troubled with faults or dykes. Mr. ALEXANDER LINDSAY, who has carefully inspected the property, states that the Wentworth coal field is bounded on the east by the Co-operative, on the south by the Wallend and Mimmi, and on the west by the Mimmi and Scotts, which collieries are working the same seam as occurs in Wentworth. The quality of the seam improves as it goes to the rise of the collieries mentioned, and it is 2326 acres on the rise that is included in the Wentworth field, wherein the seam can easily be wrought by an open drive or tunnel from surface, and he considers the field could be wrought more cheaply than most of the collieries in the Hunter River district. The dip of the seam is about 2° east of south, which is the general dip of most of the seams in the district, and the pitch in general is not more than just carries the water away from the workings. The thickness of the seam averages 8 ft., of which 5 ft. 6 in. would be clean coal, available to be sent to market on the Mimmi side, but he thinks that towards the Co-operative and Wallend the seam will increase in thickness, and remain as good in quality. He estimates the seam to contain 17,542,692 tons within the field.

The coal is strong, and of first-class quality for shipment; brightly, generates steam well, and makes very little clinker; reddish ash. Pit timber, and all sorts of timber required for sleepers, bridge girders, &c., can be had in any quantity, the supply being almost inexhaustible. Above the coal seam already mentioned other seams are visible, but boring is necessary to permit of a reliable section being made. The subjoined is a section at Back Creek Mimmi, and on the property:—

	Ft. in.		Ft. in.
Red clay	10 0	Shale	1 0
Conglomerate	5 0	Fossiliferous clay	1 0
Shale	3 0	Coal	1 0
Chert	1 0	Vol. shale	1 0
Sandstone	11 0	Basal coal	1 0
Blue shale	3 0	Soft fireclay, streaks of coal	1 0
Fire-clay	3 0	Top coal, left for roof	1 0
Sandstone	11 0	Top coal	1 0
Ironstone	1 3	Parting	1 0
Shale	1 3	Centre coal	1 0
Sandstone	11 0	Parting	1 0
Shale	6 0	Bottom coal	1 0
Grey post	11 0	Floor (sandstone)	2 1

The approach to the Wentworth field from the Great Northern Railway can be had either by the Wallend Railway, or the Mimmi Railway, but the latter appears to be most advantageous, as the expense of connecting would be smaller, and the curves and gradients of the Mimmi line are the more favourable. With regard to the value of the other seams mentioned as requiring to be proved by boring a reliable estimate cannot, of course, be offered, but it may be interesting to refer to the complete sections of the Newcastle colliery by the Rev. W. B. CLARKE and Mr. J. MACKENZIE (now Governor of the Mining Journal of October 17, 1863, and to the fact that Mr. MACKENZIE estimates that whilst in North Staffordshire, England, they have but 1 foot of coal for every 53 feet of rock and shale, they have in New South Wales 1 foot of coal for every 32 feet of other strata; so that if a judicious selection of place in the field be made there would seem to be good reason to anticipate great success.

THE METAL TRADE.

Parliamentary Return of all Imports of Copper and Copper Ore, Tin and Tin Ore, Lead and Lead Ore, Spelter, and Zinc for twelve months, to Dec. 31, 1871.

COPPER.—Countries from which imported:—

	Tons	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.
Russia	—	—	—	—	26	41
Sweden	85	60	—	—	4	10
Norway	4,299	28	18	—	97	1
Denmark	70	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	291	1	35	26	—	—
Holland	17	8	17	10	1,944	—
Belgium	—	—	10	39	2,508	—
Channel Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	832	2	124	5	1,028	—
Portugal	2,895	80	30	536	8,048	—
Spain	8,590	—	—	—	294	—
Gibraltar	—	—	—	1,367	180	—
Italy	4,884	—	23	—	60	—
Turkey	29	—	265	67	1,904	—
West Africa	28	—	14	—	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	5,068	740	6	37	120	—
Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—	—
British India	—	—	14	—	411	—
Philippine Islands	—	—	—	—	231	—
China	—	—	—	—	5	—
Japan	—	—	—	—	12	—
West Australia	10	—	—	—	24	—
South Australia	2,655	—	—	3,123	—	—
Victoria	3,522	—	—	1,202	—	—
New South Wales	203	—	—	3,113	1,040	—
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—
British North America	3,927	43	—	—	150	—
United States of America:—						
On the Atlantic	1,147	224	—	9	1,739	—
Pacific	935	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish West India Islands	98	103	6	—	—	—
Mexico	163	—	—	—	—	—
New Granada (U.S. Columbia)	98	—	—	—	—	—
Peru	67	—	—	—	—	—
Bolivia	2,543	1,991	—	1,073	—	—
Chili	3,207	26,874	13	20,700	—	—
Argentine Confederation	9	—	—	493	—	—
Other parts	3	—	78	20	1,154	—
Total import	46,335	30,100	708	32,167	31,258	—

a, Ore; b, Regulus; c, Old, fit only to be re-manufactured; d, Unwrought and part wrought; e, Copper manufactures.

TIN.—Countries from which imported:—

	Tons	Tin ore, and regulus.	Blocks, ingots, bars, and manufactures.
Holland	—	7	186
Portugal	—	6	10
Spain	—	18	—
Egypt	—	—	83
Cape of Good Hope	—	—	158
British India: Straits Settlements	—	—	5456
India Dutch possessions: Java	—	—	293
Cochin China, Cambodia, and Tonquin	—	—	209
Victoria	—	192	—
Peru	—	150	254
Chili	—	187	209
Other parts	—	2	5
Total import	—	562	8583

ZINC AND ZINC ORE.—Countries from which imported:—

	Tons	Zinc ore.	Zinc, crude.	Zinc manufactures.
Sweden	101	—	—	—
Norway	814	—	—	—
Germany	—	4,792	1087	—
Holland	226	3,398	2639	—
Belgium	—	12,161	7014	—
France	1,058	369	21	—
Portugal	14	—	—	—
Spain	20,781	—	—	—
Italy	300	—	—	—
Algeria	14	—	—	—
South Australia	—	12	—	—
Victoria	—	178	—	—
New South Wales	—	17	—	—
United States of America: on the Atlantic	14	—	13	—
Other parts	—	3	—	—
Total import	29,418	20,929	8765	—

LEAD AND LEAD ORE.—Countries from which imported:—

	Tons	Lead ore.	Lead, pig, and sheet.	Lead manufactures.
Sweden	—	—	109	—
Norway	63	—	—	—
Germany	113	—	11	12
Holland	49	2,906	212	—
Belgium	—	95	9	—
Channel Islands	2	42	18	—
France	964	49	46	—
Portugal	1,245	1,670	—	—
Spain	469	49,165	—	—
Italy	7,768	—	—	—
Greece (including Ionian Islands)	—	8,800	—	—
Turkey, European	—	170	—	—
Egypt	—	11	—	—
Tripoli and Tunis	450	—	—	—
Algeria	—	835	—	—
India—Bombay and Scinde	6	—	—	—
China	30	—	—	—
West Australia	570	—	—	—
South Australia	2	189	—	—
Victoria	—	—	2	—
New South Wales	461	—	—	—
British North America	226	9	—	—
United States of America: on the Atlantic	6,849	13	2	—
on the Pacific	740	59	—	—
Mexico	—	13	—	—
New Grenada (United States of Columbia)	5	77	—	—
Venezuela	64	—	—	—
Peru	9	—	—	—
Chili	783	335	—	—
Other parts	3	16	5	—
Total import	20,880	64,008	317	—

COAL MARKET.—Only 63 fresh ships having arrived in the week, the market has been in a very excited state, and all the coals have been readily taken off on arrival, household sorts quoting to-day 31*s.* for the best kind, being a rise in the week of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Hetton Wallsend, 31*s.*; Tees Wallsend, 30*s.* 6*d.*; Harton Wallsend, 28*s.* 6*d.*; Hetton Lyon's Wallsend, 28*s.* 6*d.* Unsold, *n/l.*; 10 ships at sea.

ALEXANDER SMITH,
CONSULTING ENGINEER, AGENT, AND VALUER
OF PLANT AND MACHINERY.
28, EXCHANGE, BIRMINGHAM,
AND
BOURNE STREET AND CASTLE STREET, DUDLEY.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

JOHN BOURNE AND CO.
ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,
BLOWING ENGINES, WINDING ENGINES,
Bourne's Patent Spherical Governors, Bourne's Patent Feedwater Heaters,
Bourne's Patent Gas Furnaces, Bourne's Patent Coal-dust Furnaces,
PUMPING ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS,
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WHEATLEY KIRK & PRICE,
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AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS
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COLLIERY PLANT, IRONWORKS, &c.
Estimates for Periodical Surplus Sales, Annual Valuations, &c.
ALBERT SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

McNIEL, MULLER, AND CO.,
MANCHESTER,
SOLE AGENTS FOR "S. B. HÆMATITE," "S. B. YORKSHIRE," PIG IRON
"CLAY LANE,"
AGENTS FOR JACKSON, GILL, AND CO., IMPERIAL
IRONWORKS, NEAR MIDDLESBOROUGH;
DARLINGTON WAGON COMPANY, DARLINGTON.

SCOTCH, HÆMATITE, STAFFORDSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, FOREST OF
DEAN, COLD BLAST AND REFINED PIG IRON, PUDDLED BARS AND
BAR IRON, STEEL, SPELTER, TIN, COPPER, LEAD, SHEETS, ORES, &c.

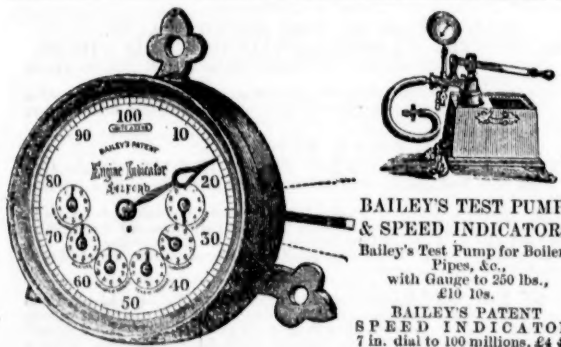
HANDASYDE'S BOILER COMPOSITION
(C. H. HANDASYDE AND CO., DALKEITH, N.B.)
For the REMOVAL AND PREVENTION OF INCrustATIONS IN STEAM
BOILERS, is in extensive use among Collieries, Ironworks, and Mills in
Scotland; also, with great success, on the North British
Railway Company's Locomotives.
Net price, 12s. per cwt., carriage paid; 10 per cent. off 1 ton orders; free
from acids.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR LOCOMOTIVES, being completely soluble
in water, and only requires to be put into the tender.

INCREASED VALUE OF WATER POWER
The extraordinary advance in the price of coals has directed more attention to
water power, and to the best manner of applying it. For many years it has been,
to a great extent, neglected and undervalued. One great objection to it has been
the variable nature of most streams in these countries, having abundance of water
during the winter half-year, and very little in the dry season. No kind of wheel
hitherto known was able to give the proper proportion of power from the smaller
quantities of water, so that it became the practice very generally to use steam en-
tirely during the summer half of the year, letting the water go to waste. This is
now completely prevented, and the full available power can be obtained from a
stream at every season by using

MACADAM'S VARIABLE TURBINE.
This wheel (which is now largely in use in England, Scotland, and Ireland) is the
only one yet invented which gives proportionate power from both large and small
quantities of water. It can be made for using a large winter supply, and yet work
with equal efficiency through all variations of quantity down to a fifth, or even less
if required. It is easily coupled to a steam engine, and, in this way, always assists
it by whatever amount of power the water is capable of giving, and, therefore,
saves so much fuel.
This turbine is applicable to all heights of fall. It works immersed in the tail-
water, so that no part of the fall is lost, and the motion of the wheel is not affected
by floods or back-water.
References to places where it is at work will be given on application to the makers.

MACADAM BROTHERS & CO.,
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**THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING
MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).**

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OFFICES, -62, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.
This company grant licenses, under their patents, for the use, singly or in com-
bination, of the most approved machinery for dressing ores, comprising Stamps,
Jiggers, Side-blow Percussion Tables, Classifiers, and Bulties.
The whole in combination are in successful operation at Blusydol Mines, Mach
yaleth, the Bog Waste, Shropshire, Darren and Gertrude Mines, Cardiganshire.
The Jiggers are largely used at the Van, Caldebeck Fells Mines, and at many
mines, with unequalled success.
Self-acting Floors are in course of construction at various mines in England and
Scotland, regarding which Mr. GREGORY will be pleased to give information, an-
swer all enquiries, and give orders for inspection.
Mr. GEORGE GREEN, of Aberystwith, the company's mechanical engineer, is
prepared to give designs and estimates, or contract for the supply of machinery,
and for the laying out of floors.
He is doing a large business in the supply of Dressing Machinery for the treat-
ment of Gold and Silver Ores in Foreign Parts, and all classes of ores at home.
He has devoted himself to the perfecting of Self-acting Dressing Machinery, and
has, by his inventions, greatly conduced to the success of the system.
T. CURRIE GREGORY, Secretary.



**BAILEY'S TEST PUMPS
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Bailey's Test Pump for Boilers,
Pipes, &c.,
with Gauge to 250 lbs.,
£10 10s.
BAILEY'S PATENT
SPEED INDICATOR,
7 in. dial to 100 millions, £4 4s.

(In order, say if for reciprocating or rotary motion.) Used for Pumping
Engines, Winding Purposes, &c.

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DEATH OR INJURY FROM ACCIDENT,
WITH THE CONSEQUENT
LOSS OF TIME AND MONEY,
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AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
An annual payment of £3 to £8 5s. insures £1000 at death, or an allowance at the
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£650,000 have been paid as compensation—
One out of every twelve Annual Policy Holders becoming a claimant each year.
For particulars, apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents,
or at the Offices,
64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET, LONDON.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY,
FALMOUTH.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will OPEN at the
POLYTECHNIC HALL, FALMOUTH, on WEDNESDAY, August 21, 1872.
MEDALS AND PRIZES will be awarded in MECHANICS, FINE ARTS, PHOTO-
GRAPHY, and other departments.
Intending exhibitors should at once apply for forms, and all other information,
to the Secretary,
Polytechnic Hall, Falmouth.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

MEETING IN GLASGOW, AUGUST 6, 7, 8, AND 9, 1872.

GENTLEMEN desirous of EXHIBITING ARTICLES OF
INTEREST TO THE IRON AND STEEL TRADES, or of COMMUNI-
CATING PAPERS, are requested to forward particulars to the undersigned, from
whom may be obtained programmes of the proceedings, and other particulars.
JNO. JONES, General Secretary.

Royal Exchange, Middlesborough.

BRISTOL MINING SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL RE-OPENS ON MONDAY,
JULY 29TH, 1872.
For particulars, apply to the Mining Master,
Mr. JOHN MUNRO, Associate in Engineering,
Royal College of Science,
19, Perry-street, Stapleton-road, Bristol.

GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

ROYAL ROUTE, VIA CRINAN AND CALEDONIAN CANALS,
by Royal Mail steamer IONA, from GLASGOW at 7 A.M., and GREEN-
OCK at 9 A.M., conveying passengers for OBAN, FORT WILLIAM, and INVER-
NESS, daily.
For sailings to GLENCOE, GAIKLOCH, ROSS-SHIRE, STAFFA, IONA,
MULL, SKYE, LEWIS, and WEST HIGHLANDS, see bills, with maps and
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FOR SALE, a high class 25-horse power PORTABLE STEAM
ENGINE; also, a 16-horse power, with or without reversing gear.
FOR SALE, several first-class second-hand PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
in excellent order.
PIT WINDING GEAR made at a short notice suitable for portable engines.
FOR SALE, a first-class MORTAR MILL.
Apply to—
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FOR SALE, separately, at reduced prices, the VALUABLE
TOOLS AND OTHER APPLIANCES used at New Dock Works, Leeds, in
the manufacture of railway plant, wagon and carriage building, general engineer-
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OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment,
over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES, -OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
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MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for
HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons
for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed speci-
ally for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.
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WAGON WORKS, -SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.
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MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, and CONTRAC-
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TION OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.
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PROPERTY and WORKS who are prepared to manage, inspect, and report upon
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Railway, Bank, Dock, Insurance, Canal, Mining, Steamship, and every other
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Telegraphic Messages to buy or sell Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and
Stocks punctually attended to at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements,
with advice as to purchases or sales.
The close proximity of Mr. T.'s London offices to the Stock and Mining Exchanges
enables him to execute all orders entrusted to him with dispatch, and to the best
advantage of his clients, while his local knowledge acquired on the spot places him
in a position to give the latest and most reliable information to his customers.
NOTICE.—Mr. TAHOUDIN'S Shropshire and Welsh Mining Circular for July
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FOR SALE:—
90 Aberdare, 25s. 50 Fortescue, 30s. 10 Plympton, £1.
50 Bog, 45s. 50 Flagstaff, £17. 20 Rookhope Valley, £4.
10 Cwmystwith, offer wtd 10 Last Chance, par. 10 Roman Gravel, £17½
10 Cwm Yron. 100 Llywernog, 25s. 10 St. Aurora, 35s.
10 East Van, £8½. 40 New Hington, 30s. 15 Van Consols, £4.
20 East Chiverton, 15s. 50 North Lovell, £4. 30 West Tankerville, £3½
15 East Llanygno, £3½. 20 Nangles, £1. 15 West Pant-y-Go, 5s.
10 Emma. 35 Pennerley, £3½.
WANTED TO PURCHASE. Send price and number.
100 Cardiganshire Old Bog 100 Perkins Beach. 60 South Roman Grvels.
20 Tankerville.
Bankers: Beek and Co., Shrewsbury and Welshpool.
Fuller, Bambury, and Co., London.

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Beg to inform their CLIENTS and the PUBLIC that they are PREPARED to do
BUSINESS IN ALL CLASSES OF MINING SHARES—English, Foreign, and
Colonial—at the closest market prices.

**MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, STOCK AND
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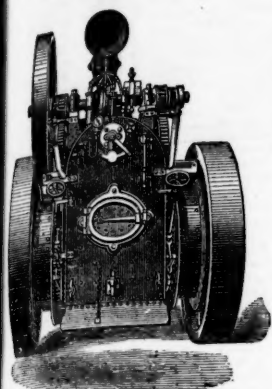
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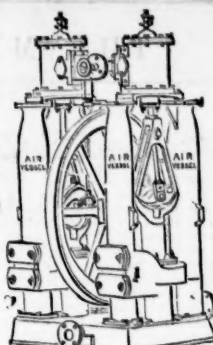
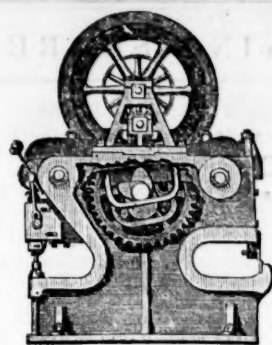
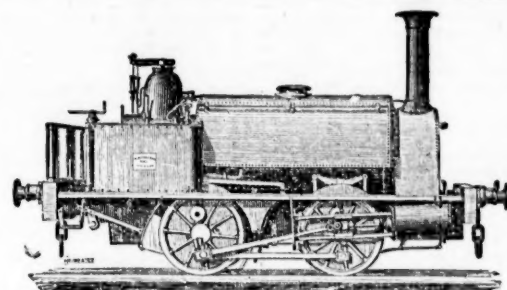
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20000	Blanc Caelan, s, Cardigan*	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 3 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1872
18000	Boscawell Downs, t, c, St. Just*	3 0 0	6 1/2	—	0 5 6	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
200	Botalack, t, c, St. Just*	91 5 0	250	230 250	614 15 0	6 0 0	Aug. 1871
500	Bronfloy, s, Cardigan*	100 0 0	80	75 80	110 0 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1872
4000	Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh*	1 16 0	—	—	1 17 6	0 10 0	June 1872
4000	Cashwell, t, Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1871
5000	Castle-an-Dinas, t, St. Columb*	2 0 0	2 1/2	2	0 4 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1872
1000	Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan*	35 0 0	185	182 1/2 187 1/2	293 0 0	4 0 0	June 1872
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c, Illogan*	19 14 9	46	41 43	10 14 6	1 0 0	July 1872
1024	Devon Cot. Consols, c, Tavistock*	1 0 0	90	85 90	1165 0 0	6 0 0	May 1872
4256	Ding Dong, t, Gulval*	49 14 6	—	—	7 10 0	0 15 0	Aug. 1870
6260	Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne*	10 14 10	90	85 87 1/2	95 4 2	0 0 0	June 1872
12800	Drake Walls, t, Calstock*	2 10 0	—	—	1 3 3 0	0 1 0	July 1870
6144	East Caradon, c, St. Cleer*	2 14 6	5 1/2	4 1/2 5	14 17 0	0 3 0	April 1872
300	East Darren, t, Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—	—	204 10 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1872
6400	East Pool, t, c, Illogan*	0 9 9	18 1/2	18 20	12 18 9	0 0 0	July 1872
1906	East Wheel, t, Wendron*	3 9 0	17	16 17	19 8 6	0 12 6	Aug. 1871
2800	Foxdale, t, Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—	—	79 15 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1872
5000	Frank Mills, t, Christow*	3 18 6	—	—	4 8 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1870
3950	Gawton, c, Tavistock*	3 10 6	5 1/2	5 5 1/2	0 13 0	0 5 0	May 1872
40000	Glasgow Carr, c, [30,000 £1 p., 10,000 15s. p.]	4 0 0	15	12 1/2 13 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1872
15000	Great Laxey, t, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	18	8 8 1/2	15 1 0	0 6 0	Mar. 1872
5008	Great Wheel Vor, t, c, Helston*	40 0 0	—	—	5 19 6	0 2 6	June 1872
6400	Green Hurth, t, Cumberland*	0 6 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	June 1872
10240	Grimmick (Clitters), t, c, Illogan*	4 19 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1870
1024	Herodford, t, near Liskeard*	4 10 0	32	25 27 1/2	61 10 0	1 10 0	July 1872
4000	Hingston Down, c, Calstock*	6 4 0	7 1/2	7 1/2	3 8 0	0 5 0	May 1872
25000	Killalee, t, Tipperary*	1 0 0	1	—	0 2 11 1/2	0 0 1/2	Dec. 1870
165	Levant, c, t, St. Just*	10 8 1	—	—	1101 0 0	2 0 0	Aug. 1869
4000	Lisburne, t, Cardiganshire*	18 15 0	—	—	243 10 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1872
2754	Lovell, t, Wendron*	3 0 0	10	9 10	0 4 0	0 4 0	July 1872
9000	Marke Valley, c, Cardigan*	4 10 6	4	4 1/2	7 13 0	0 2 6	July 1872
9000	Minera Mining Co., t, Wrexham*	5 0 0	—	—	60 7 8	0 16 0	May 1872
9000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c, t, P.	7 0 0	10 1/2	9 1/2	0 6 0	0 3 6	July 1872
4000	New Pembroke, t, c, Par Station*	5 0 0	10 1/2	6 1/2 6 1/2	0 17 0	0 4 0	July 1872
12000	North Hendre, t, Wales*	2 10 0	17	16 17	0 5 0	0 2 6	June 1872
2000	North Levant, t, c, St. Just*	10 12 0	17	16 17	4 1 0	0 16 0	Mar. 1872
5610	North Wheel Croft, c, Illogan*	3 11 3	—	—	0 5 6	0 1 6	June 1871
5694	Pedn-an-drea, t, Redruth*	8 2 0	10 1/2	9 1/2 10	0 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1871
5000	Penhalls, t, St. Agnes*	3 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	2 8 6	0 3 0	May 1872
6000	Phenix, t, c, Linkinhorne*	4 3 4	—	—	39 15 0	0 11 8	July 1872
1772	Polberro, t, St. Agnes*	15 0 0	—	—	1 7 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1871
2000	Polidice, t, c, Gwennap*	10 0 0	—	—	1 10 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1872
1120	Providence, t, Uny Lelant*	10 6 7	30	25 27	104 2 6	0 10 0	Oct. 1872
15000	Queen, c, Calstock*	0 10 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1870
12000	Roman Gravel, t, Salop*	7 10 0	18	17 18 rd.	1 0 0	0 5 0	July 1872
5689	Rosewall Hill and Ransom, t, c, Helston*	4 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 14 6	0 1 6	June 1871
10000	Shelton, c, t, St. Austell*	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
512	South Caradon, c, St. Cleer*	1 5 0	250	240 250	688 10 0	6 0 0	June 1872
5000	South Carr Brea, c, t, Illogan*	1 11 6	5 1/2	5 1/2 6	0 10 0	0 2 6	June 1872
6000	South Darren, t, Cardigan*	3 6 6	—	—	1 1 6	0 1 6	Nov. 1870
496	South W. Frances, c, Illogan*	18 15 0	45	35 40	574 13 6	1 0 0	Mar. 1868
242	Spears, t, c, St. Just*	36 17 9	21	18 19	17 5 0	0 10 0	June 1872
940	St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives*	10 15 0	23	20 22 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1869
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, t, c*	3 10 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871
12000	Tankerville, t, Salop*	6 0 0	17 1/2	16 17 1/2	2 10 0	0 6 0	May 1872
25000	Terras, t, St. Austell (div. on 12,000 only)	1 0 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 1 6	0 1 6	Feb. 1872
6000	Tinroft, c, t, Pool, Illogan*	9 0 0	70 1/2	68 70	38 16 6	2 6 0	June 1872
4000	Trumpet Consols, t, Helston*	5 15 0	17	16 17	8 11 0	0 10 0	April 1872
5000	Van, t, Linkinhorne*	4 5 0	50	46 48	50 17 6	0 14 0	July 1872
3000	W. Chiverton, t, Perranzabuloe*	10 0 0	14	12 13	50 17 6	0 10 0	June 1872
2048	West Wheel Frances, t, Illogan*	23 19 9	21	18 20	76 10 0	2 0 0	June 1872
400	West Wheel Saron, c, Camborne*	47 0 0	100	95 100	0 3 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1871
12288	Wheel Arthur, t, c, Calstock*	1 0 0	—	—	637 0 0	1 0 0	April 1872
512	Wheel Basset, c, Illogan*	5 2 6	135	110 120	0 11 0	0 2 6	June 1872
5178	Wheel Grenville, c, Camborne*	7 14 6	10	9 10	38 10 0	1 10 0	May 1872
512	Wheel Jane, s, t, Kea*	10 15 6	47 1/2	44 46	38 10 0	1 10 0	May 1872
4256	Wheel Kitty, t, St. Agnes*	5 4 6	15	15 16	8 8 0	0 10 0	May 1872
1024	Wheel Kitty, t, Uny Lelant*	3 10 6	12	10 12	14 2 6	0 5 0	Jan. 1872
896	Wheel Margaret, t, Uny Lelant*	13 17 6	25	18 20	82 3 0	0 10 0	May 1872
1024	Wheel Mary Ann, t, Menheniot*	13 17 6	12	10 12	73 10 0	0 5 0	June 1872
1000	W. Mary Hutings, t, Plympton*	2 12 6	—	—	2 1 6	0 2 0	May 1872
80	Wheel Owles, t, St. Just*	70 0 0	—	—	518 10 0	12 10 0	May 1872
12000	Wheel Russell, c, Tavistock*	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	June 1872
4096	Wheel Uny, t, c, Redruth*	10 14 6	6	6 6 1/2	0 19 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1872
21600	Wicklow, c, s, t, Wicklow*	2 10 0	9 1/2	9 1/2	52 9 0	0 2 6	Sept. 1871

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
36000	Alamillos, t, Spain*	2 0 0	2	1 1/2	0 17 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1871
130000	Almaden and Tinto Consol., s, t*	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 6 0	Dec. 1871
20000	Australian, c, South Australia*	7 6 6	—	—	0 2 6	0 1 0	Sept. 1871
15000	Birdseye Creek, c, California*	4 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 5 0	0 2 0	July 1872
20000	Cape Copper Mining, t, c, Africa*	7 0 0	28 1/2	28 29	8 0 0	1 0 0	June 1872
20000	Central American, t, c, Central Am.*	7 15 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 1 0	June 1872
21000	Colorado Terrible, s, t, Colorado*	5 0 0	3	2 1/2 2 1/2	0 6 0	0 1 0	June 1872
76162	Don Pedro North of the Rey*, t, Nevada*	0 14 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 5 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
23500	Eberhard and Aurora, s, Nevada*	10 0 0	10	7 1/2 8 1/2	1 0 0	1 0 0	July 1871
50000	Emma, s, t, Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20 0 0	19 1/2	21 1/2 22	2 8 0	0 6 0	June 1872
70000	English and Australian, c, St. Austell*	2 10 0	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	2 2 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1872
15000	Ferguson, c, California*	2 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	April 1872
30000	Flagstaff, t, c, California*	10 0 0	17	16 16 1/2	1 0 0	0 4 0	June 1872
20000	Fortuna, t, Spain*	10 0 0	—	—	1 4 0	0 1 0	June 1872
50000	Gold Run, t, t, t*	1 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2 3 1/2	2 11 0	0 3 6	June 1872
68000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australia*	1 3 0	—	—	1 4 0	0 4 0	June 1872
15000	Linars, t, Spain*	3 0 0	3	3	13 14 0	0 5 0	June 1872
7927	Lusitania, Portugal* (45 shares)	3 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	1 10 0	0 10 0	April 1872
30000	Mineral Hill, s, Nevada* (£100 deb.)	10 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1872
12000	Preussische Berg- und Hütten Aktien, c, t*	30 0 0	—	—	1 16 0	1 16 0	Mar. 1872
10000	Pontgibet, t, France*	20 0 0	22	19 22	11 11 0	0 15 0	June 1872
40000	Port Phillip, t, t, t*	1 0 0	—	—	1 7 0	0 1 0	June 1872
44000	Richmond Consols, s, Nevada*	5 0 0	1	1 1/2	0 4 0	0 4 0	April 1872
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co., t, t*	1 0 0	—	—	6 p. cent.	—	April 1871
112500	Sierra Buttes, c, California*	2 0 0	4 1/2	3 1/2 4 1/2	0 12 0	0 5 0	June 1872
60000	South Aurora, s, Nevada*	5 0 0	2	1 1/2 1 1/2	71 10 0	0 4 0	Dec. 1867
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil*	15 0 0	16	15 16	1 14 0	0 2 0	July 1872
15000	Sweetland Creek, c, California*	4 0 0	4 1/2	3 1/2 4 1/2	0 2 6	0 2 6	May 1872
90000	Tollima, s, t, (8000 sh. are £5 f. pd.)	2 10 0	—	—	8 0 0	3 0 0	May 1872
500	Westphalian, s, t, c, Prussia*	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
60000	Anglo-Argentine, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Argentine Republic*†	1 0 0	1	¾ 1	... Fully pd.
20000	Anglo-Australian, <i>g</i> , Victoria*	2 5 0	—	—	... May 1872
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, <i>g</i> , t, t*	0 10 0	—	—	... Mar. 1872
10000	Anglo-Spanish, <i>s</i> , t, Berlanga*	10 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
20000	Australian United, <i>c</i> , Victoria*†	2 10 0	1½	¾ 1½	... Fully pd.
3000	Bellavista, <i>s</i> , Peru* (£10 shares)	6 10 0	9	9	... April 1872
6000	Bensberg, <i>l</i> , Germany* (£10 shares)	7 0 0	8½	8 8½	... May 1872
60000	Brasgana, <i>g</i> , Brazil*†	0 15 0	—	—	... Oct. 1870
12000	Camp Floyd, <i>s</i> , Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
35000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*	10 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
7500	Champion, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , <i>c</i> , Colorado*	10 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
6000	Chans, <i>s</i> , t, Douro, Portugal	5 0 0	6½	6 6½	... Fully pd.
53000	Chontales, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Nicaragua*† (and 15,000 of £1 sh.)	2 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
6000	Clifton, <i>s</i> , Colorado*	5 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
10000	Crescent, <i>g</i> , Plumas County, California*	3 0 0	—	—	... Feb. 1872
100000	Cuba, <i>g</i> , Minas Geraes, Brazil*	0 15 0	—	—	... Allotment
7500	East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares)	2 0 0	—	—	... Nov. 1870
100000	Elipso, <i>c</i> , California*	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	... Fully pd.
36000	Excoheque Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California*	6 0 0	—	—	... Dec. 1871
40000	Excoheque, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , California*	1 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
40000	Fortuna Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia	2 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, <i>g</i> , New Granada*†	2 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	... Fully pd.
150000	General Brazilian, <i>g</i> *	1 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
12000	Hamilton Smelting Company, Nevada*	1 0 0	—	—	... Allotment
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*	1 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
20000	I. X. L., <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , California*	5 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
60000	Javali, <i>g</i> , Nicaragua*	2 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
11000	Kansas, <i>g</i> , Colorado*	5 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
20000	Last Chance, <i>s</i> , t, Utah (£5 shares)	3 0 0	3½	3½ 3½	... Allotment
165000	London and California, <i>g</i> †	2 0 0	2½	2½ 2½	... Fully pd.
4000	Malaga, <i>l</i> , Spain*	10 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
20000	Malpaso, <i>c</i> , Colombia*	1 0 0	2½	1½ 2	... Fully pd.
15000	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, <i>s</i> , t, t*	10 0 0	10½	—	... Fully pd.
12000	Menzenberg, <i>c</i> , Honnef, Germany*	5 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
6000	Monte Loreto, <i>c</i> , Italy*	5 0 0	8½	6 6½	... Fully pd.
51000	New Quebrada, <i>c</i> , Venezuela*	5 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
10000	New Rosario, <i>s</i> , Mexico*	0 15 0	1	3½ 3½	... Dec. 1871
20000	New Zealand Kapanga, <i>g</i> , Coronandel*	5 0 0	—	—	... Allotment
20000	North American, <i>g</i> , t, t*	4 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
15000	Padile, <i>c</i> , <i>s</i> , Nevada and California (and reduced)*	7 0 0	3½	3 3½	... Fully pd.
5000	Panulicillo, <i>c</i> , Chili*†	3 0 0	6	5½ 5½	... Fully pd.
80000	Pestarena United, <i>g</i> , Italy*†	3 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	... Fully pd.
18000	Pinto, <i>s</i> , Nevada (and 8000 deferred)	6 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
50000	Rica, <i>g</i> , Colombia*	0 16 0	¾	¾ ¾	... Allotment
100000	Rossa Grande, <i>g</i> , Brazil*† (£1 shares)	0 10 0	—	—	... July 1872
32500	Ruby Consolidated, <i>s</i> , Nevada*	10 0 0	—	—	... Allotment
20000	Russia, <i>c</i> , Orenburg and Uta*†	10 0 0	6½	5½ 6½	... Fully pd.
25000	San Pedro, <i>g</i> , Chili*	2 0 0	4½	3½ 4½	... Fully pd.
15000	Saturn, <i>g</i> , Utah*	5 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
50000	Silver Star, <i>s</i> , Nevada*	10 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
10000	Silver Plume, <i>s</i> , Colorado*	1 0 0	2½	1½ 2	... Fully pd.
37500	Snowdrift, <i>s</i> , Colorado*	2 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
20000	Toiyabe, <i>s</i> , Nevada*	2 10 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
100000	Taquaril, <i>g</i> , Brazil*	1 0 0	¾	¾	... Nov. 1871
15000	Thornhill Reef, <i>g</i> , Australia*	1 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
40000	Tuolumne, <i>g</i> , California*	2 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
10000	United Mexican, <i>s</i> , Mexico*††	28 5 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
10000	Utah, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , t, Utah*	10 0 0	5	4½ 4½	... July 1868
75000	Yorke Peninsula, <i>c</i> , South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	... Fully pd.
40000	Yudnamutana, <i>c</i> , South Australia*††	3 0 0	1½	1½ 1½	... Fully pd.